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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSY LITTLE FINGERS.

Dedicated to My Little Two-Year Old.

BY ROSE GERANIUM.

Into mamma's basket, ranging all her pieces—
Hunting up the ruffles, smoothing out their creases;
With the nicest clothes-brush sweeping up the ashes—
Finding out my flower-seeds—fro'ing 'way the trashes.

Climbing on the table, fixing all my papers—
Keeping off the scolding with such funny capers;
Falling on the carpet, getting sadly bruised—
Was a darling baby ever so abused?

"Kisses," will they cure it? One, two, three, four, there!
Tasteful little fingers busy with my hair.
Cunning little sundown—MAUDIE bird must wear it.

Full three minutes absent. "What has she been doing?"
Washing hat and ribbons, starching them, and blueing!
Oh, the naughty darling! "Tired babe!" ain't her?
Mamma'd be an artist long enough to paint her.

Dainty head is drooping—"rock and sing 'bye ba by!"
One day's mischief ended, she is dreaming—*maybe.*

A LUCKY PRESENTIMENT

[From All The Year Round.]

About six years ago a remarkable case was tried at the criminal side, in the county of Cork. The writer wishes to pledge himself at the outset to the literal authenticity of the narrative, which he heard from the lips of the late eminent Queen's counsel, George Bennet, at the time a junior in the Munster Court, and himself an eye witness and attentive listener at the trial. On a fine summer evening, when the rustic hour of supper was approaching, there arrived at the door of a comfortable thatched cabin, of large dimensions, such as the persons known in Ireland as "strong farmers" usually inhabit, a stranger dressed in the then peasent costume, corduroy shorts, frieze coat, caubeen and brogues, and with a blackthorn stick in his hand. The wayfarer entered with the usual salutation, "God save all here," and asked if this was not Dennis Macarthy's house. The women who were in the cabin told him it was, and invited him civilly to sit down, "and take an air of the fire;" and with this invitation he complied, entertaining his new acquaintances the while with such news as he had collected while on his journey. The man was dark-featured, of middle stature, and of a square and powerful build.

In a little while Dennis Macarthy, returning from his fields, entered the cabin door, and the stranger introduced himself as his cousin, Phil Ryan, from Cappaghmore, in the county of Limerick, and told him what had brought him to that distant part of the world. His business was to say certain prayers, according to Irish usage, over the grave of a common kinsman of both, who had died two or three weeks before, and was buried in the neighboring graveyard. Macarthy received his cousin, although he had never seen his face before, with the customary cordiality of clanship, and told him he must sup and sleep in his house that night, and eat his breakfast there before setting out on his homeward journey. To all this the stranger consented, and then, as he was unacquainted with the situation of the graveyard, he asked Macarthy, if it was not far off, to show him the way to it, and point out the grave of their cousin. Macarthy readily consented, and, as the potatoes were not quite boiled, it was agreed that they should set out at once, and return in time for supper.

In the south of Ireland burial places, probably of immense antiquity, containing no vestige of a sacred building, rudely fenced with a loose stone wall, lichen stained and often partly overgrown with ivy, with perhaps two or three hawthorns, and an ancient ash tree growing within them, are frequently tobe met with. Possibly these small and solitary enclosures were dedicated to the same funeral uses long before the dawn of Christianity broke upon the island. A wild and narrow track, perhaps as ancient as the place of sepulture itself, crossing, at a short distance from Macarthy's cabin, the comparatively modern main road, leads over a little rising ground to the burial place, which lies in the lap of a lonely hollow, seldom disturbed by the sound of human tread or voice, or rattle of car wheel. Macarthy and the strangor walked up the ancient and silent by-road, until they reached the hollow I have mentioned. There under the shadow of an old twisted thorn tree, a stile crosses the loose wall of the burial ground. At this stile they came to a pause.

"Go on," said Macarthy.

"Go you first," replied the stranger.

"Go first yourself," said the farmer, a little peremptory, making a stand, he did not know why, upon the point of precedence.

"Arra, man; go on, can't ye, and don't be botherin; what are ye afeard of?" insisted Ryan.

"Now I tell you what it is; I don't understand what you're at, but devil a foot I'll go over the wall till you go over it first," said Macarthy dogedly.

The man laughed, and looked angry.

"To be sure I'll go over it first, if that'll plase ye, and what does it matter who's first or who's last," he answered surlily. "But you're the biggest omadhoun I ever set eyes on."

And, speaking to this effect, he crossed the stile, followed by Macarthy, who pointed out the grave, and forthwith the stranger kneeled beside it, according to Irish custom, and began to tell his beads and say his prayers—an observance which usually lasts about a quarter of an hour. When the prayers were ended the farmer and Ryan, now quite good friends again, returned to the farmhouse, where the stranger had his supper with the family, and in the morning, after eating his breakfast, he took his leave and set out on his homeward journey. Irish ideas of hospitality in the peasant ranks make it a matter of obligation upon the host to accompany his guest for a part of the way. Macarthy, in compliance with this courteous custom, set out with the stranger, and about a mile away from his house they entered a little village, where he shook hands with his guest and bade him farewell. But his visitor would not part without testifying his gratitude, according to the custom of the coun ry, by treating his kinsman to some drink, which he insisted on doing in the village public house, the door of which stood open close by them.

Macarthy accordingly went in with him. They sat down at a table, and the stranger, having ascertained what his companion liked best, ordered a pot of porter, making some excuse for not partaking himself. When Macarthy raised the pewter pot to his lips, a sudden pain, which he afterwards described more particularly, in the back of his neck, compelled him to put it down untasted. The stranger urged him to drink; and without explaining the cause of his hesitation, he a second time raised the vessel to his mouth. Precisely the same thing occurred again. Once more the stranger expostulated, and pressed him more vehemently to drink; and again he tried it, but with exactly the same result.

"What ails ye?" and why don't you drink your liquor? Don't you like it?" the stranger demanded.

"I don't like it," answered Macarthy, getting up, "and I don't like you, nor your ways, and, in God's name, I'll have nothing more, good or bad to say to you."

"To the devil I pitch you and it," said the stranger, breaking into undisguised fury, and at the same time, through the open door he flung the contents of the pewter pot upon the road. Without another word, in this temper, the unknown cousin strode out of the door, and walked on his way, leaving the farmer in a state of perturbation and suspicion. Happening to look into the pewter pot, which had contained the porter just thrown out, he saw a white sediment at the bottom of it. He and the publican put their heads together over it, but could make nothing of this deposit. It so happened, however, that the physician was in attendance at the dispensary, only a few yards away, and to him they submitted the white powder that lay in the bottom of the measure. It proved to be arsenic. The mud upon the road where the porter had fallen was also examined, and some of the same deposit was found upon it.

Upon these facts and the short information sworn by Macarthy, a neighboring magistrate at once issued his warrant, with which the police pursued the miscreant, who, without apprehension of his purpose having been discovered, was pursuing his journey quite at his ease. He was arrested, and duly committed to prison. The animus and purpose of the heinous enterprise came afterwards to light. The pretended cousin, whose real name was Mara, had been bribed to put Macarthy to death, by a person interested in the termination of a lease in which Macarthy was the last life. The attempt to poison was only a resource in reserve. The primary plan, and that relied upon with good reason, was of a totally different kind. Under the pretext I have mentioned, Macarthy was to have been induced to accompany Mara to the lonely graveyard, the position of which, and the stile by which it was entered were familiar to him. He was to have allowed Macarthy to cross the stile first, and following him closely, as he descended at the other side, he was, from above to have dealt him, with his heavy loaded stick, such a blow upon the head as must have felled him to the ground, and, as he lay stunned in the graveyard, he would have easily dispatched him. The sounds of violence in that sequestered place no ear could have heard, and no human aid would have interfered to prevent the consumation of his atrocious purpose.

The women, who, in a large barn-like room were attending to the preparations for supper at its further end, had caught nothing of the conversation of the two men who stood near the door. The effect of this might not very improbably have been that no one would have known in what direction their walk had lain, or could have conjectured where the body of Macarthy, if he had been murdered, was concealed. It might have lain under the wall of that rude cemetery undiscovered until the next funeral brought people into its solitary enclosure. At this point all turned upon the presentiment which had so mysteriously determined Macarthy, without any motive of which he was conscious, against going over the stile before him. Macarthy was too powerful a man to have been assailed on fair terms, with a reasonable chance of the intending assassin's success.

When the trial was over, Mr. Bennett, my informant, who, though not in the case, and a very junior barrister at the time, had listened to the trial with deep interest, found an opportunity of speaking to the prosecutor, and ask him some questions upon the most extraordinary point in the strange occurrence deposed to. What passed was to the following effect:

"You state that you were prevented from drinking the porter by a pain in the back of your neck; Did that pain affect all the back of your neck; and if not, to what part of your neck was it confined?"

"It was in one spot only, close under the skull under the backbone."

"Was it a sever pain?"

"The worse I ever felt."

"Had you ever had the same pain before?"

"Never any pain like it before or since."

"Can you give me any idea of what the pain was like?"

"It covered about the size of the top of a man's finger pressed hard against the neck, and it felt like a red-hot bullet."

"Did the pain last long?"

"It came whenever I raised the porter towards my mouth, and stopped so soon as I set the vessel down again; and I could not drink or hold the vessel up while it lasted."

Some person will account, upon natural, though complicated theories, for the mental and physical impressions, which, they may suppose, resulted in this sensation, and in the consequent escape of the prosecutor, Macarthy, from a deep-laid scheme of murder. Others will see nearly insuperable difficulties in the way of any such an explanation. It is, in any case, one of the most remarkable instances of justice satisfied and life saved by mysterious premonition that I have ever met with.

The hired assassin was convicted, and although his intention had been defeated, his crime was then, I believe, a capital one. The wretch who employed him was also, if I remember rightly, convicted and punished.

I relate this story with a very exact recollection of the terms in which it was told to me, and with a conscious anxiety to reproduce the narrative accurately. It is extraordinary enough, I think to merit being rescued from oblivion.

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AGRICULTURAL.

SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.

The writer had a quantity carefully measured and put up in sacks. It remained in a cool barn in this way for three months. When the sacks were first filled, the mouths could be scarcely tied, they were so full. At the end of three months there was apparently plenty of room for more. For curiosity some of it was measured, and it was found two quarts per bushel had fallen away, which is a loss of about seven per cent. The place where the seed was kept was very unfavorable to waste. There was no heat or wind to dry it up, and it may be taken as the very lowest percentage of loss. Under other circumstances, the loss by saving six months may often reach as high as twenty per cent. These things should be considered by those who are inclined to hold on for a chance of a rise.

Another consideration strikes one here. People often complain that they get short weight or measure. No doubt that this is too often the case; but it is likely that in some instances the difference is as much in shrinkage as in intention.—Ex.

MOISTURE IN SOILS.

The moisture in our cultivated soils is derived either from rain or the insensible aqueous vapor always present in the atmosphere, to a greater extent in summer than in winter. It has been found by careful experiment also, that this moisture at various depths, is influenced to a great extent by the kind of manure applied to the land, and especially the quality of the soils themselves. Where soils were dressed with a variety of different manures in separate plots, in the experiments instituted a year or two ago, it was found that the plot manured with farm yard manure contained the greatest amount of moisture.

Indeed, farm yard manure was found to absorb the greatest amount of aqueous vapor, while the earths that are cultivated absorb and retain a larger amount than those that are not, and if these earths are mixed with organic manures or decomposing substances of any kind, and pulverized they absorb and retain a greater quantity of moisture than they otherwise would; that is, their absorbing power is considerably increased.

This well-known property of the earth, and the power we have of increasing the absorptive power of our soils, should be kept in mind by the enterprising farmer. It is one of the principal reasons why deep plowing, sub-soiling, fallowing, etc., are so fertilizing in their effects, and why frequent stirring of the soil is beneficial to plants, even in the driest of seasons.

SICK HORSES.

Linseed tea is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes, peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same, tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts and favors healthy action. Put a couple of handsful of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a-half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time; then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use. In case of an irritating cough add some honey.

DRY COAL ASHES.

As an absorbent dry coal ashes are equal to dry earth and much more convenient. Every family, that has a patch of land big enough to swing a cat in, should make it rich by having a hogshead where a bushel or two of coal ashes are thrown as a bases. Into it pour all the foul water of the family, and throw in the dry ashes of each day. Twice a year upset this receptacle and spread the contents over the garden, and spade it in before the ammonia escapes.

SALT FERTILIZATION.

It acts mainly as a chemical agent to dissolve silica, which gives stiffness to the straw, and which forms an essential part part of the hull of the kernel. It does not, however, show any decided advantage for cereals such as wheat and rye, unless used with the nitrate of soda, which is now imported and sold at moderate prices in New York. Equal parts of nitrate and salt are found to be much better than the same weight of either alone. Sown as a top dressing on rank pastures it reduces the quantity of herbage, but improves its quantity, making the grass sweeter and more tender, so that cattle graze upon it will more avidity. It is a specific manure for mangel-wurtzel, but while it greatly increases the crop, it is thought by many that the nutritive properties of the root are lessened. On the right kind of soils there is probably no manurial substance that will pay a greater profit on the outlay, but on stiff clay and soggy lands little or no benefit can be expected from its use. Some horticulturists in Pennsylvania claim to have proved that salt has large influence in preventing near blight, and they are using it liberally, having increased the application from 200 to 400 bushels per acre.

CITY SPARROWS IN WINTER.

[From the Church Journal.]

Bread on the stones is cast;
'Tis winter; and the stones are snowy cold:
Yet, fluttering fast
From leafless trees the sparrows, young and old,
Flock in their hunger, to be fed,
And on the cold stones find their daily bread.

Love, with a liberal hand,
Throws out its crumbs; then suddenly withdraws.
Hidden to stand
And watch, behind the window-curtain's gauze,
Lest human face, too nigh, should scare
The timid birds from this their simple fare.

And they are glad, and feed,
With eager eye; and live on daily love,
Yet feel none. Greed,
And passion stir their little breasts, and move
To bickering wars with wing and bill:
Yet love looks smiling on, and feeds them still.

Hard is this world, and cold;
And toil, care, woe and sins are everywhere.
Yet souls untold
Come from above to find their sustenance here:
And, 'midst the stony drought forlorn,
Find manna waiting for them every morn.

God gives that bread from Heaven,
And yet His Presence not in glorious blaze
Of fire is given;
But hidden under veils: lest the bright rays
Of lawful light and beauty here
Consume the sinful soul with deadly fear.

Men feed, and they are glad.
They see not God, the Unseen: and they turn
With envy mad,
And o'er the very Gifts of Love, they burn.
Yet, fighting, feed, and grow, and will:
And Patient God sees, loves, and feeds them still.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1872. JR.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN.

John L. Dawson and Albert Pike.

BY COL. J. W. FORNEY.

Much of the recreation of the public men at the capital of the nation in former times was entertaining and instructive. The era of lectures seems to have superseded these symposia—perhaps for the better; but I always recur to them as the unforgotten and unsurpassed pleasures of my life. There were cards and wine, of course; but the real attractions were impromptu wit and humor, recitations, magnetic speeches, music and songs; and as the participants were generally cultivated and representative men, it needed no formal rule to exclude vulgarity. Every one had a constituency of some sort to respect and fear, even if he did not respect himself; and as they were of all sides in politics, many meeting for the first time, and never to meet again, they did their best to leave the best impressions. * * *

At one time it was an opera sung by a corps of amateurs, with a houseful of Congressmen in the choruses. Then we "Buried Joe Sanders," to illustrate the sin of idleness. This was the late John L. Dawson's great story. Joe was a village nuisance, who would not work, and lived upon what he could borrow or beg. At last it was resolved to bury him alive, and so relieve the village. A coffin was duly prepared, with a place for him to see and breathe, and the procession started, Joe inside, resigned to his fate. Passing by the blacksmith, who stood at his shop-door, Vulcan asked who was to be buried. The chief mourner answered, "Joe Sanders." What! is poor Joe dead?" "Oh, no! but he is so great a nuisance, that rather than support him any longer we have resolved to put him in the grave alive." "Oh that won't do," says the smith; "I have enough corn to keep him going for some time, and he shall have it." Joe overhears the dialogue, lifts the coffin lid, and quietly asks: "Is the corn shelled?" "No," is the indigant reply. "Well, then," says the disgusted Joe, "*go on with the funeral.*" Dawson used to tell this as a joke upon the Southerners to prove that they lived without labor. To play this piece was quite an event, and required a first-rate Joe and a very considerable procession, with a good feast after the dead man was in his grave—generally the back parlor.

One memorable night in January of 1859 deserves to be specially embalmed. It has been recorded in a volume for private circulation, but has never had any public place. Albert Pike, a name well known in poetry and Journalism, though not so well remembered in the North for his part in the rebellion, yet withal one of the most genial of men, was reported killed by an accident, to the great grief of his many friends in Washington. The report was proved to be false by the sudden appearance of Pike himself; whereupon John F. Coyle, of the National Intelligencer, determined to honor him by an Irish "wake" at his residence. More than a hundred people participated. It was called "The Life Wake of the fine Arkansas Gentleman who died before his time." The "obituary" was read by Alexander Dimitry, of New Orleans, after which Coyle sang a capital parody on Pike's own parody of the "Fine Old English Gentleman," a few verses of which will show its quality. Pike had lived a varied life, especially among the Indians of Arkansas, which will account for the allusions to the red men:

The fine Arkansas gentleman, restored to life once more,
Continued to enjoy himself as he had done before;
And, tired of civilized pursuits, concluded he would go
To see some Indian friends he had, and chase the buffalo,
This fine Arkansas gentleman,
Who died before his time.

The rumor of his visit had extended far and near,
And distant chiefs and warriors came with bow and gun and spear;
So when he reached the council grounds, with much delight he sees
Delegations from the Foxes, Sioux, Quapaws, Blackfeet, Pottawatomies, Gros Ventres, Arrapahoes, Comanches, Creeks, Novajoes, Choctaws, and Cherokees,
This fine Arkansas gentleman, &c.

They welcomed him with all the sports well known on the frontier,
He hunted buffalo and elk, and lived on grouse and deer;
And having brought his stores along, he entertained each chief
With best Otard and whisky, smoking and chewing tobacco, not forgetting cards, with instructions in seven up, brag, bluff, and was whooped whoo-ooo-oooped till he was deaf.
This fine Arkansas gentleman, &c.

He went to sleep among these friends, in huts or tents of skin,
And if it rained, or hailed, or snowed, he didn't care a pin,
For he'd lined his hide with whisky and a brace of roasted grouse,
And he didn't mind the weather any more than if he slept in a four story brown-stone front, tip roof, fire-proof Fifth avenue house,
This fine Arkansas gentleman, &c.

Now whilst he was enjoying all that such adventure brings,
The chase, and pipe, and bottle, and such like forbidden things,
Some spalpeen of an editor, the Lord had made in vain,
Inserted in his horrible accident column, among murders, robberies, thefts, camphene accidents, collisions, explosions, defalcations se-ductions, abductions, and destructions, under a splendid black bordered notice, the lamentable news that he was dead again:
This fine Arkansas gentleman, &c.

But far above the common grief—though he was good as gold—
creditors, like Jacob's wife, refused to be consoled;
They granted him a poet, and a warrior, if you will.
But said they had extensive experience in generals, commodores, orators, statesmen, congressmen, actors, editors, letter-writers, route agents, conductors, and other public characters who—rarely paid a bill.
This fine Arkansas getleman, &c.

Behold, in this exeitement our distinguished friend arrived,
We "knew from a remark he made" that he was still alive;
Then every journal joyously the contradiction quotes'
The tailors take his measure, and the banks renew his notes.
This fine Arkansas gentleman, &c.

A racy song in such a voice electrified the dead man, who woke and spoke at length, and in part as follows:

If any of us have, unfortunately, and even by their fault, become estranged from old friends, and if in this circle we miss any of the old familiar faces that were once welcomed among us with delight, surely I shall not be deemed to tread upon forbidden ground if, thinking aloud, I murmur that at some time hereafter, when perhaps it is too late, perhaps not until the portals of another life open to us, but surely then, at the furthest, all the old kindly feelings will revive, and the misunderstanding of the past will seem to have been only unreal shadows.

Let us remember that "we love but to lose those we love, and to see the graveyards become populous with the bodies of the dead, where in our childhood were open woods and fields;" and that we cannot afford to lose our friends while they yet live. "Everywhere around us we look out into the night, we can see the faces of those we have loved, and who have gone away before us, shining upon us like stars." Alas! for us, if, besides these that we have lost, there are other faces of the living looking sadly upon us out of the darkness, regretting that they, too, could not, even if it be their own fault, have been with us here to-night, beaming with pleasure and sympathy as of yore. Must not I, at least, always feel how true it is that if men were perfect they might respect each other more, but would not love each other less, and that we love our friend more for his weaknesses and failings, which we must overlook and forgive, than for his rigid virtues, which demand our admiration more than our affection? Let the memories of the dead soften our feelings toward the living, and while by experience we grow in knowledge, let us also, knowing that we all fall short of perfect excellence, grow in love—from within, like the large oaks, as well as from without, like the cold, hard crystals.

I submit it to your indulgence to decide whether desiring to be at peace with all the world and to serve my fellows, I may not be forgiven for wishing to live a little longer. If I desired to live for myself alone, the judgment rendered against me ought to be affirmed. In that case I would already have lived too long. I wish, and I am sure we all wish, to work for the men of the future as the men of the past have lived for us, and to plant the acorns from which shall spring the oaks that shall shelter those who will live after we are lead. It is as natural as to enjoy the shade of those our fathers planted.

I detain you too long. May the memory of each of you, when it comes to you to die, be as kindly cherished and as gently dealt with as mine has been; and if you, like me, should have the good fortune to read your own obituaries, may you have as good cause to be grateful for the consequences of the mistake as I have. You deserve no less fortune, and I could wish you none better.

Afterwards John Savage sung Pike's own song on his own demise, in a noble contralto, a strain of which I quote:

A gentleman from Arkansas, not long ago, 'tis said,
Waked up one pleasant morning and discovered he was dead;
He was on his way to Washington, not seeking for the spoils,
But rejoicing in the promise of a night at Johnny Coyle's.

He waked and found himself aboard a rickety old boat;
Says the ferryman when questioned, "On the Styx you are afloat";
"What! dead?" said he, "Indeed you are," the grim old churl replied;
"Why, then, I'll miss the night at Coyle's," the gentleman replied.

Old Charon ferried him across the dirty, sluggish tide,
But he swore he would not tarry long upon the further side;
The ancient ghosts came flocking round upon the Stygian shore;
"But," said he, "excuse me; I must have at Coyle's one frolic more."

He crossed the adamantine halls and reached the ebon throne,
Where gloomy Pluto frowned, and where his queen's soft beauty shone;
"What want you here?" the monarch said: "Your Majesty," said he,
"Permission at one frolic more at Johnny Coyle's to be.

"'Tis not for power, or wealth, or fame, I hanker to return,
Nor that love's kisses once again upon my lips may burn;
Let me but once more meet the friends that long have been so dear,
And who, if I'm not there, will say, "Would God that he were here!"

"If its good company you want," the King said, "We've the best
Philosophers, poets, orators, with statesmen and the rest,
The courtiers of the good old times, the gentlemen most rare."
Says he, "With those I'll meet at Coyle's *your* folks will not compare."

Says the King: "There's Homer here, and all the bards of ancient Greece,
And the chaps that sailed away so far to fetch the Golden Fleece;
We've Tully, Horace, and Montange." Says he, I'll match the lot,
If you'll let me go to Johnny Coyle's and fetch them on the spot."

"Enough!" old Pluto cried; "the law must be enforced, 'tis plain;
If with those fellows once you get, you'll ne'er return again;
One night would not content you, and your face would ne'er be seen,
After last night at Johnny Coyle's, by me or by my Queen.

"And if all these fellows came at once, what would become of us?
They'd drown old Charon in the Styx, and murder Cerebus;
Make love to all the women here, and even to my wife;
Drink all my liquor up, and be the torment of my life."

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AN Augusta paper claims for that town a fairy sylph who weighs eight hundred and fifteen pounds.

SONG.

Slipping, drifting with the tide,
All the summer twilight through,
While in Heaven the stars abide,
In my heart sweet dreams of you.

Echoes following from the shore
Seem the chorus of our song,
Summer odors blown before
Float the tune along.

Shall we linger till the day
Paints the earth a thing divine?
Spread the sail and haste away
Where the distant breakers shine?

Held within their fearful grasp,
Would they crush us like a shell?
Dying, dearest, in your clasp,
All would yet be well!

—Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

STRANGE but true—1872 will contain only forty-six weeks, for the other six will be Lent.

OPELIKA, Ala., has created a sensation by the new leap-year mode of eating philopenas in that place, as reported by the local editor of the Locomotive. The young lady takes the almond between her teeth and the young man bites it off.

A PROJECT is under discussion to take a hundred of the New York public-school girls on a tour to Europe next summer. The passage from New York to Liverpool and return will not be more than $50 apiece, and the Continent can be seen for another hundred.

M. COLIN, the talented tenor of the Grand Opera, Paris, died on the 13th ult. at the age of 31. He caught a cold while performing in "Hamlet," and disregarding the advice of his medical attendant continued to sing. A pleaurisy carried him off after a two months' illness. He leaves a widow, the charming danseuse Mme. Flocre.

IT HAS recently been discovered that a graduate and bachelor of arts of one of the Eastern colleges is a woman, who, unsuspected, went through the entire collegiate course under the style and habiliments of one of the sterner sex. She was graduated in the class of 1859, and took a high part on the commencement programme.

A WESTERN paper tells a story about two couples who stood up to be married before a non-observing clergyman, who performed the ceremony for one pair, supposing the other man and woman were groomsman and bridesmaid. The reverend man was "flabbergasted," to say the least, when he discovered that the latter had gone off on their wedding tour.

HERE she is again. Mrs. Gloverson, of East Cleveland, over ninety years old. walked three miles one of the coldest days of this month, borrowed a cast-iron kettle weighing one hundred and twenty-three pounds and seven ounces, backed it home and made half a barrel of soft soap before supper time, and would have taken the kettle home again that night, if she had not been compelled to knit a pair of stockings for her son, who was going away the next morning. She has taken snuff and smoked the usual number of years.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON relates the following family incident—"There was no head to mother's family: I remember once my little sister swallowed a leaden bullet. My father being a timid man, hid his face that he might not witness the sufferings of his child. My mother shook her daughter by the heels, and shook the missle from her throat. If she had waited for the head of the family to have acted she would have lost her child.

MR ROBERT HELLER, the magician, seems to have met with prodigious success in India, which is rather remarkable, considering that India is the land of conjuration, where magic must be uncommonly clever in order to attract attention at all. Mr. Heller is accompanied by Miss Haydee Heller, whose "clairvoyance" proves effective. We read that Mr. Heller will proceed to Java and China, and will receive $30,000 for fifteen months' service.

AT Charleston, S. C., recently, a captain, seeing that two of his sailors were not likely to be on hand when the vessel was ready to sail, had them locked up in jail on some pretext. The tars, however, were equal to the emergency, and barred the door inside, so that it could not be opened when the ship was ready to depart. The consequence was she had to go without them. When they got so pressed by hunger that they could not endure it any longer they unbarred the door and were released, as they could not be held ady longer.

IN one of the Western States there resided a family consisting of an old man by the name of Beaver, and his three sons, all of whom were very wicked. They had often laughed to scorn the advice and entreaties of a pious, though very eccentric minister, who resided in the same town. It happened that one of the boys was bitten by a rattlesnake, and was expected to die, when the minister was sent for in great haste. On his arrival, he found the young man very penitent, and anxious to be prayed with. The minister kneeled down and prayed in this wise: "O Lord, we thank thee for rattlesnakes; we thank thee because a rattlesnake has bitten him. We pray thee send a rattlesnake to bite John, send one to bite Bill; and O Lord, send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will ever bring the Beaver family to repentance.

ONE of the loveliest landscapes on which our eyes have fallen during any recent travels is the scene which, on a sunshiny day, (even in mid-winter,) one surveys from the summit of Chickies' Rock, at Columbia, Pa. This eminence boldly projects into the Susquehanna river, that winds with picturesque majesty about its foot, fringed on the right with the ambitious town of Marietta, and spanned on the left with the rebel-scarred bridge of Columbia. This sequestered haunt is so easy of access that we wonder at its fame remaining so much less than its beauty. The whole region round about is a miracle of God's handiwork—not mountainous, but hilly, "as if" (in Mrs. Browning's phrase) "His finger touched, but did not press, in making it." Indeed, the Susquehanna is sister to the Hudson; both are fair children of a common Father. And there ought to be a statute law against going to Switzerland till one has seen Pennsylvania.—Golden Age.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. [illegible], 1872.

It is rather laughable than otherwise, to hear Radicals in Congress denouncing Civil Service Reform as a trick of the Democrats. If there is anything honest about it, the public may rest assured that the Radicals have nothing to do with that part of it.

A few days since the Treasurer of Tennessee footed up his total receipts at $1 in currency, which moves our cotemporary of the *Courier-Journal* to say that this is the one solitary dollar that the Radicals didn't steal during the reign of St. Wm. G. Brownlow.

Now that the State officials of Texas have been indicted by the grand jury for issuing a fraudulent certificate of election to W. T. Clark in the Third District, when Mr. Giddings, the Democratic candidate, had 6,000 majority, we are curious to see what Congress will do about the matter—whether Clark will be retained or Mr. Giddings allowed his seat.

A correspondent thinks the best way to treat the liquor question is to license the drinker instead of the seller. It could not fail to have an effect of some kind upon the latter class if they were obliged to take out a legal permission to drink, and were also forced to show it at the bar. It might also possibly put some power of restraint into the wife's hands if she searched her husband's pockets after he had been using his license too liberally.

It is reported that the Grand Duke, in commenting upon one young lady of this city to whom he paid marked attention on the night of the grand ball, remarked that with one exception he had not met so beautiful a women since his arrival on our shores. It was almost a foregone conclusion that the comliness of our Kentucky beauties would be to his princeship a novel sensation, surpassing any previous experience—indeed, it was so expressed by him on the occasion in question. They have the reputation of having no peers.—*Lou. Courier-Journal*

That's pretty good for Louisville, but wait until the Grand Duke visits Pittsburgh.

The famous "blood-letter," Senator Zack Chandler, made a speech in the Senate on Wednesday, in which he declared himself wholly opposed to amnesty, and in the course of his remarks declared that "God might forgive an unrepentant rebel but he (Chandler), never could." This is very kind in Mr. Chandler, to give the Almighty the pardoning power to use at discretion. But Mr. Chandler evidently considering himself a more discriminating personage than the Almighty, does not intend to forgive them at all. Mr. Chandler's words have the true Radical ring, and we presume that his political associates who are tinkering with the Constitution in Cincinnati, will demand an explicit avowal at the hands of the Creator, as to what his sentiments on amnesty are, and refuse to recognize any but an anti-amnesty God in the Constitution. But if it should transpire in the meantime that the Almighty in the infiniteness of his mercy had forgiven the "rebels," we shall expect to see Praise-God-Barebones Chandler, report a plank for the Radical platform at the Philadelphia Convention, denouncing him, and calling upon President Grant to enforce the Ku Klux law in the Kingdom of Heaven. And yet Radical newspapers will herald this canting blasphemy of Zack Chandler, as the noble sentiments of enlightened statesmanship. To this depth has the Senate of the United States fallen.

FURTHER SPECKS OF WAR.

A London special dispatch dated on Saturday night, says that Chief Justice Cockburn has officially notified the Cabinet that England must immediately recede from the Washington treaty, leaving the United States to decide between a new treaty or war. The discussion of the terms is now going on in the council as to how the Queen shall embody this resolution in her speech at the opening of Parliament.

Whether this be true or false in whole or in part, we are not prepared to say; but if England is really anxious for a war with the universal Yankee nation, we have no sort of doubt but that she can be accommodated. In fact the people of this country are rather in favor of a war with England, and so far as the Democratic party is concerned, it never would, and will not now, make any concessions of dignity to avoid a conflict. And yet we have no particular fears that the ravings of the British press, or the ultimatum of Cockburn portend war, at least for the present.

The objections to the treaty seem to be based upon the extraordinary character of claims set up by Americans, including a long list of sequential rather than actual damages by the Alabama. Just now it looks as though a "case" had had been made up for the purpose of making capital for President Grant during the pending campaign. While this will lower the dignity of the American government, it does not necessarily imply war. The fact that Grant is imperilling our national interests for the purpose of manufacturing stock-in-trade for the Presidential campaign will hardly have the effect of helping his chances along.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Almost every day we find the spirit of Young America cropping out. The latest that has come under our observation, transpired the other day at Washington, Pennsylvania. A young gentleman of the mature age of seventeen wrote a tender missive to a young lady who was attending school in the village. Our gallant young American Knight not wishing to trust his valuable contribution to the amatory literature of the day, to the uncertainties and slow processes of the mail, called in person upon the Professor, and requested him to act as a sort of a Pander or letter carrier, between himself and his fair charmer.

This the Professor politely but firmly declined to do, and requested Young America to seek the protection and guidance of his mother's apron strings.

And what suppose you that Young America did under these discouraging circumstances?

Think you that he commenced blubbering, and ran home to fill his maternal relative's ears with complaints about hard-hearted Professors, who like untimely frosts, nip the tender buds of infantile affection?

By no means. He did nothing of the kind, but like a true Young American whipped out his seven shooter and sent a ball through the obdurate Professor's bowels, determined that if compassion would not move the bowels of this obdurate Professor of Greek and Latin verbes, that he would test the virtues of of powder and ball.

What a striking improvement this is upon the old style of doing such things. A quarter of a century ago, a young man of seventeen would hardly have ventured to put a missive that was intended for the perusal of his inamorata in pantalets and short dresses, in the hands of her teacher for delivery. He would have entrusted that delicate mission to his younger sister, and had the hard-hearted teacher intercepted it *in transitu*, and consigned the precious literature to the stove, he would have contented himself with a few tears, and would have said to his intimate friends: "Wait till I get to be a man, and I will give him the worst licking ever he had."

With that sanguinary threat, the matter would have dropped, for long before the contingency arrived, the girl in pantalets would have been married to some one else, and our young hero would himself have been half a dozen times in love, or probably on the point of marrying the teacher's daughter.

But with some of our boarding schools for Boys and Misses all this has been changed and vastly improved. We have no more boyish tears, and threats of future "lickings." Young America now writes his tender letter, arms himself with a revolver and goes to the Professor in charge of the young lady and requests him to deliver it. If the Professor refuses, the only thing that remains to be done is to shoot him on the spot.

This summary proceeding on the part of ardent young swains, will no doubt have a mollifying effect upon stern and unreasoning Professors, and greatly expedite the transmission of amatory epistles. Hereafter Professors will hardly stand on trifles, or argue that it is contrary to the rules for the young ladies to receive letters from young men, since a refusal secures a stomach full of cold lead.

MORE THIEVERY.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* charges a defalcation of six million dollars in the Revenue Department. In other words the stamps have been issued and sold, but the money to the amount of the missing millions has not been returned to the Treasury. The correspondent quotes from General Alfred Pleasanton, who was removed from the office of Internal Revenue, in which the following occurs:

> But General Pleasanton is not satisfied with this arraignment of the Secretary of the Treasury and his friend, Commissioner Douglass. He charges the President with complicity. He says:
>
> "It is claimed by the undersigned that, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he reported to the President the usurpations of Secretary Boutwell, as well as the unsettled state of the said Boutwell's accounts in the Internal Revenue Bureau. He also reported to the President the condition of the accounts of James W. Douglass, afterward appointed Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and requested the President to have such examination made while the undersigned was in office, that he might produce the proper testimony and papers as would enable him to establish the above facts. No such examination was made!"

The *Sun* says:

> This statement is fortified by a considerable amount of evidence, and we are assured that there is much more not yet produced. Our correspondent alleges that the facts have been for some time known to various prominent persons who have labored steadily and hitherto successfully to keep them hidden.
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> This subject is one of moment. Let us see whether the Republican majority in Congress will think best to pass in by without investigation.

We have at last found out what it requires to make a man truly loyal in the South. Chandler, in his blasphemous harangue in the Senate the other day, in speaking of the rebel General Longstreet, said that he "had furnished the highest possible evidence of repentance, loyalty and general good character, by joining the Republican party." This, then, is to be the test of a man's loyalty, and the only thing that will entitle him to the rights and privileges of a citizen. If he joins the Radical party his sins are at once wiped out.

"LARCENOUS AND BURGLARIOUS."

We were inclined to think that the *Gzaette* was a little severe the other day, when it spoke of the "larcenous and burglarious brothers-in-law" whom Grant had appointed to office. But we have come to the conclusion that it was about right. They are "larcenous and burglarious;" if we are to judge from the details given below, by the Washington special correspondent of the *Tribune*, who relates how and why brother-in-law Casey was appointed Collector at New Orleans. The attempt to have Johnson appoint Casey was a sharp dodge, but it did not win, and Grant himself must bear the whole responsibility of his appointment. The *Tribune's* correspondent under date of February 2, says:

> While the Committee of the House of Representatives is in New Orleans investigating the conduct of Federal officials in connection with the late political troubles there, it has been suggested that it might be well for them to inquire in regard to the administration of the present Customs Collector Casey, and his antecedents. It has more than once been hinted in Washington that he was in some way involved in the famous New Orleans sugar or coffee frauds, by means of which the Government was robbed of such immense sums of money during Johnson's administration, and while Perry Fuller was Collector of Customs there. It may be remembered that Fuller was sent to New Orleans as a reward for his services in securing the acquittal of Johnson, when tried on impeachment, but as he lacked business ability to manage the Custom House, one Gray was sent to be his Deputy Collector and run the machine. Gray was very sharp, and soon discovered that a certain firm was importing far more sugar than was accounted for at the Custom House, and that the sugar sold by the firm was of much better quality than that on which duty was paid. By his own confession, Gray at first "bled" this firm severely, and then went into partnership with them. It was the general belief that Perry Fuller knew of these things, as well as of extensive frauds by which coffee passed through the New Orleans Custom House without paying duty, but it is but fair to say that nothing was ever proved against him, and that all of the evidence ever made public tended to exonerate him. But no one will deny that his administration was corrupt and extravagant in the extreme. After the election of Gen. Grant, Fuller knew that he could not retain his place, and entered into an arrangement with Casey, by which he was to support the latter for the position, and by his influence with Johnson secure his appointment. For this purpose they came to Washington together but were not successful in their efforts. Casey was appointed by Gen. Grant a few days after the inauguration of the latter. The last sentences of the following letter will suggest some of thr reasons why Fuller was so anxious for Casey's appointment, and they are not such as would impress one that Casey was the most honest man who could be found for the position. The letter is dated January 25, 1868, though it is evident that the date should have been 1869.
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> Dear General: I am in receipt of yours of the 18th inst. I wrote Huntington that C. Ewing had large interests in the contracts and vouchers, and all would be right as soon as the appropriations were maid. I shall come to Washington just as soon as I am relieved, or before, if not relieved by 15th of Feb. I shel come on, and we can fix all up. About the House, I will see you on the matter, also. I shel not close on the House now. Now, Genr'l, I am after a biger and more profitable enterprise than Indian business can be. I can place you and Huntington in it. It costs nothing only to get a bill endorsed by Congress to pay interest on State bonds for levee purposes. This will work and cost nothing. Why did you not get apt, as I wrote you by solisitor, to appear in the wine cases. You let a good thing slip. *I wish you would do all you can for Col. Casey's apt in my place. I am anxous to have him apt for several reasons. If he is appointed I will join you and remain in N. O. and the South, and forward business to you, for I could then have a place for a fine business, and all claims and suits coming through the Custom-house I could place in your hands, and it is all cash and but little delay.* Write me soon all of the news, and believe me truly your friend.
>
> P. Fuller.

This letter was filed as evidence in a court in this city in March, 1869, and the above is an exact copy. It at least proves Perry Fuller to have been in the conspiracy to get Casey appointed.

MORE RAILROAD MURDERS.

The excuse for railroad slaughter, is broken rails. In winter it is because of the frost, in summer in consequence of the unaccountable yielding of the ties. That portion of the public obliged to travel by rail, are rapidly learning, that in the majority of cases this is a lie, resorted to by railroad officials to cover up recklessness and culpable carelessness. The recent, but not latest slaughter on the Lehigh Valley Road, in which eight were killed outright and sixteen wounded, the majority of whom will die, was caused it is asserted by a broken rail, whilst the train was moving at the rate of only thirty miles per hour. This is the conductors story, but when the facts come to light, if they ever do, it will be found in this, as in nearly every other similar accident, that the train was at the highest attainable speed, say fifty miles per hour, when cars are literally lifted and sometimes leave the track, on sharp curves, when rails are invariably broken, the effect not the cause of the accident. So long as the public tolerate this high speed, will these shocking massacres exist, but don't let the railroad officials delude the traveling public any longer, by pretending to run at twenty-five miles an hour, and at the same time encourage conductors and engineers to make up time at double that rate, at the eminent risk of the lives of all upon the train. These are cases where lynch law is justifiable, as there does not appear to be any possible way of reaching the real culprits by any known law. Fools who contemplate suicide, and desire to relieve their heirs from legal contentions by life insurance companies, and their memory from disgrace, should travel on fast trains for a short period. They can be killed in the most approved manner.

Zack Chandler is a very sanguinary person. He thirsted for the sprinkling of blood before the war commenced, and languishes now because the Government does not hang or shoot two or three hundred unrepentant rebels. We presume he did it, but we do not now recall the exact period of the war when Chandler shed his own or anybody else's gore, though it was a first-class opportunity for blood-letting.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE PASSIVE DOCTRINE A FRAUD—STAND BY DEMOCRATIC MEASURES AND UPHOLD THE OLD FLAG.

A writer in the Boston *Post* goes for the Passive Missouri policy in President making in a style which assures us he is familar with the facts, and preaches the true faith. We quote a few paragraphs which states the case with great directness and force:

> Let us suppose it adopted and the entire Democratic party of the nation withdrawn from the field, suppressed, made null, as the Republicans advise. Every one knows that another party must take its place from the day of its annulment. Indead it is not disguised that a new party is intended. The new party is to take possession of the Government, administer it, wield its patronage for four years and impress itself upon the country.
>
> At the end of this period it is supposed the Democratic party may be recalled to life and reorganized for work. Vain and futile imagination! Perhaps the great Democratic organization is what Senator Schurz calls it—a mass of corruption, inspired by no sense of principle or justice, unfit to rule, too vile to live. If so, why then passivism is well enough. But if this is not so, if we believe that Democratic principles and organizntion are really the hope of the country, if heretofore they have been the rocky barrier which held in check in some good degree the worst influences which prevailed in the land, and are now the only visible rallying point for the future, let us not mistake the real object of the passive movement, and the new party which it seeks to inaugurate. What is this new party to be? who are to be its members? and what its motives, principles and action?
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> * * * * * * * * * *
>
> This feature of the passive policy, so dear to the *Liberal leaders*, is the very one which must render it unacceptable to Democrats. The Democratic party has not shown itself so selfish as to prefer office to principle. It has remained out of office and endured reproaches and obloquy too long to fear that amputation. It is because it prefers principle to all other considerations that it will not be likely eagerly to grasp at a coalition which, whatever may be the fact, presents an appearance so sinister and unpatriotic. The Liberal Republicans must perceive that, as long as they occupy this singular position, they will incur the suspicion of many rightly thinking persons that they prefer their personal interests to the interests of their country, and the noble attitude which they have just assumed as the friends of constitutional liberty, will be compromised and their moral power impaired, if not destroyed. They say to the great Democratic party of three millions of voters come forth, show yourselves superior to party, forego your own organization and expectations, prove yourselves patriots who love your country above all things, by joining us who number one or two hundred thousand only; and yet, while exhorting others to a sense of self sacrifice and patriotism, it is remarkable that they will consent to nothing short of a monopoly of the great offices, and the whole official patronage of the Government in themselves. * * * *
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> And it is impossible they can understand them better, or maintain them with more firmness, than Democrats. As leaders in the business of maintaining Democratic principles the Liberal Republicans would carry some heavy burdens from which Democrats would be free. Their record is all against them. They can open no guns against Grant and Radicalism which could not be turned against themselves. Every one of them has helped to build up the system which they new endeavor with such commendable patriotism to overthrow. Every one of them has admitted the constitutional power of Congress to impose test oaths and inquisitions, abolish trial by jury, and the *habeas corpus* to annul the constitutional power of the President and govern by the army in time of peace. They are consequently exposed to a charge of inconsistency, the force of which would be seriously felt in a canvass.
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> * * * * * * * * *
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> The Radical party is becoming odious, is torn by dissensions and falling to pieces. Why should the Democratic party ignore its existence and place itself under guardianship now, when for the first time in seven years its principles begin to be approved by its opponents? I will state a further objection to the passive policy. It is a policy of corruption. However honest the intentions of its movers, its tendency is the same. It aims a death-blow at all political integrity. In such a scheme political intelligence and virtue go for nothing. If when a dominant party, by a course of iniquity, begins to lose the confidence of its members, these dissatisfied members shall be suffered to set themselves up as an independent party, for the purpose of claiming the balance of power, assume a dictatorship, threaten former friends, court former enemies, and dicker and jockey to secure the best possible reward for a venal alliance, then there will be an end to all dignity and honor in political controversy and all merit in party organization. What inducement can any honorable man have under such circumstances, to struggle for the maintenance of principle? It has been said that the Democratic party owes to the Liberal Republicans the defection which takes place in the Radical ranks. I deny the assertion. It is the people who are becoming disgusted with Radicalism. Certain Repulican politicians, observing the popular tendency, have sought to profit by it. They are now cautiously watching the course of events. They neither lead nor attempt to lead in this defection.

GRAY CLAIMS THAT GRANT WAS HIS FRIEND.

Gray in his speech on the night of the election in the Fourth District stated "you have sustained Gen. Grant, you have sustained Gen. Cameron," and also stigmatized as corrupt the journals that opposed him, including the *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Day*, *Telegraph*, *Bulletin*, *Star*, and *Post* all of the Radical persuasion. That President Grant, directly interfered in this matter through his office holders is charged and highly probable. He was advised that the election of McClure would be claimed as an anti-Grant victory and produce demoralization throughout the ranks. If he did interfere, he committed a huge mistake, politically, as Gray must wear the badge of disgrace, and the respectable Republicans of the district be relieved from any further fealty to a party which endorses so great an outrage. The *Inquirer* says:

> Those who yesterday wrought for the pollution of the ballot must not be too jubilant, for their triumph is likely to be as short-lived as it is outrageous. The Ring of Tammany did many monstrous wrongs against good government before it was overthrown; the people were slow to rise against it, when they did rise, however, it was ended. Our "Rings" have failed to profit by Tammany's experience; our people have, as yet, failed to see the tremendous power they hold in their hands on election day; but the time is near at hand when the Rings will learn the lesson of Tammany's downfall, and when the people will understand, as their fingers inclose the ballot, that public frauds, extravagance, and political wrong of every shade, exist by their sufferance alone.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the apportionment of representatives under the bill which has passed both houses of Congress and awaits the President's signature:

Alabama	7	Missouri	13
Ark nsas	4	Nebras a	1
California	4	New Jersey	7
Connecicut	4	Nevada	1
Delaware	1	New Hampshire	2
Florida	1	New York	32
Georgia	9	North Carolina	8
Illinois	19	Ohio	20
Indiana	12	Oregon	1
Iowa	9	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	10	South Carolina	5
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	9
Maine	5	Texas	8
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	11	Virginia	9
Michigan	9	West Virginia	3
Minnesota	3	Wisconsin	8
Mississippi	6		
Total			283

In Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon no change will be required, as each of these States has but one member. In Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont, extra legislative sessions must be called to redistrict the States. The Legislatures of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will meet in May and June. The Legislatures of the other States are now in session, and will at once, of course, carry out the new law by appropriate legislation. It is probable that a supplementary bill giving an additional member each to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, will be offered. This is an increase of forty over the present number of Representatives.

The Philadelphia *Day*, Radical, is our authority for stating that—

> At the Fourth and Sixth divisions, Twenty-fifth ward, a row occurred in the afternoon, during which the police made many arrests, and clubbed several persons. After that every man suspected of being about to vote the McClure ticket was either beaten off or arrested.

Are we to understand by this that because Gen. Grant found that the employment of bayonets to carry elections was denounced by decent Republicans he has substituted clubs?

From the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Radical, we learn that the evidences of fraud in the Fourth district are fast accumulating, and Col. McClure has applied to the Court of Common Pleas to open and inspect the election papers. The following report of a conversation with the Col. will be read with interest:

> Rep.—Have you any information, Colonel, from Harrisburg, of movements to keep you out of a contest?
>
> McClure—Yes; a great effort is being made to deny me a contest. It is urged by the friends of Gray that the law is without a remedy for a fraudulent special election, because it is not specially provided for. I do not fear, however, that any combination of influences could make the Senate put such a violent construction upon the law, against its clear intent. I do not doubt, therefore, that the Senate will receive the petition and draw a committee. There are too many honest Republican Senators there to allow the people of Philadelphia to be so outraged.
>
> Rep—What would you do if they denied you a contest?
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> McClure—I would go on, nevertheless, through the courts, *get a proper legal examination of every individual voter of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, and prove to the world that I carried both wards.* If they should deny me the right to contest, with the proofs I will make of the vote in the various legal proceedings, it would do more to redeem Philadelphia than for me to get my seat. The rings would never carry a ward in Philadelphia again, no matter who they run or under what circumstances they should fight. It is a matter of indifference to me personally which horn of the dilemma they choose. I will do my duty in the matter fully, vindicate all my pledges, and leave the rest to the Senate and the people.
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> Rep.—Do you contemplate immediate criminal proceedings?
>
> McClure—Our plan was decided upon last night, but it will be known only when arrests are made. Two or three that we want badly have already escaped.

We have before alluded to the fact that when Gen. Morgan offered the Sixteeth Amendment in the House which gives naturalize white citizens equal privileges with negroes, all the negro members voted against it. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* thus refers to their actions:

> The negro Republicans are, therefore, opposed to the granting to immigrant Germans of rights equal to their own. Such are the thanks for the labor of the Germans against slavery and in favor of negro suffrage, and for the blood shed by the Germans in the war for the human rights of blacks. Already the negroes are employed in the Republican party as a counterpoise against German influence. Were it not for the negro vote there would be more caution used in the temperance and Sunday questions, for almost every negro is a supporter of the puritanic fanatics. Now, the old expression, "The Moor hath done his duty; the Moor may go," can be converted into "The German, having done his duty, can go, and the Moor takes his place."

The Reading *Gazette* states that a majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee are in favor of selecting Reading as the place for holding the next Democratic State Convention. Two State Conventions have been held in Reading—the first in 1851, when William Bigler was nominated for Governor, and the second in 1860, when Henry D. Foster was elected the standard bearer of the party.

A Washingtonian has been fined $5 for damning President Grant. An exchange thinks that if a similar penalty for the same offence could be enforced throughout the country, the national debt might be liquidated in forty-eight hours, and an immense surplus revenue accumulated.

The Seneca sandstone from Grant's quarry which has been used in the foundation of the new State Department building contrary to the orders of the committee having the supervision of that work, has been very much injured by this winter's frost, so that it will be manifestly unsafe to build upon it. Under these circumstances the suggestion has been made that the apparent misfortune can be rendered a benefit to Grant and his associate stockholders by selling the stone over again to be used as paving material for the Washington streets, and ordering a new lot for the foundation.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Cameron has not decided whether he will accept a re-election to the United States Senate or not, and that his son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, may be his successor. All right. Keep the thing in the family, by all means. If, however, the Legislature, next winter, should happen to be Democratic, what would the family "do about it?"—*Phila. Day.*

DISGRACEFUL.

How the Friends of Grant Carried the Fourth Senatorial District—What the Philadelpia Papers Say.

[From The Post, Radical.]

We did anticipate the election of Col. McClure, for in this canvass he championed the people, and addressed himself to the overthrow of those very wrongs of which men of all parties most bitterly complained. But the tremendous difficulties of the struggle were evident. Mr. Gray had the advantage of the party organization, and, we are sorry to say, the illegal assistance of the police force. His supporters did not hesitate to employ fraud, and where fraud was detected they resorted to violence. The scenes of disorder and outrage in the Nineteenth and other wards were infamous and disgraceful to the Republican party—but they were necessary to elect Mr. Gray. And yet with all this, he could only obtain the wretched majority of 949 votes in a district which three months ago was overwhelmingly Republican. * * *

We believe that Col. McClure was elected honestly and fairly by at least 2,000 votes. Wherever it was evident that he was polling a vote that would defeat Mr. Gray, the blackjack of the rowdy and the arm of the policemen were employed to drive the people from the polls. If Mr. Gray takes his seat in the Senate it will not be as the representative of the people of the Fourth district, but as the representative of violence and unblushing fraud.

[From the Press, edited by Grant's Collector of the Port.]

Henry W. Gray, Regular Republican, was elected Senator, yesterday, in the Fourth Senatorial district of this city, by a majority of 887 votes, over Alexander K. McClure, Independent Republican. The facts and figures will be found elsewhere.

[From the Day, Radical.]

It was determined, of course, before the election, to defeat Col. McClure, whether a majority of the honest votes of the district should be cast for him or not. The friends of Gray had all the money they required, raised from the horde of federal and local officers of this city, and from the "rings," as well as the police; they had, also, all the rounders and repeaters of the Republican party, and a large number of this class of miscreants who usually act with the Democratic party. Fraud and violence were freely and openly resorted to in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and other wards, and McClure men were in many cases arrested for attempting to vote, or clubbed from the polls, by policemen, who exceeded in lawlessness the worst of Fox's force.

The vote, as reported last evening, shows that McClure was probably elected, counting only the honest votes, without taking into the account the large number of his friends who were prevented from voting by violence. It is probable that he will contest the seat which Gray will take, by virtue (?) of his certificate; but if a committee favorable to the latter be drawn, it is not probable that any facts or figures that could be produced to prove his election fraudulent would prevail against him

[From the Age, Democratic.]

The "Ring" completed the farce in the Fourth district last night, and returned Mr. Gray as elected. This action is on a par with the whole affair. Mr. Gray was nominated by force and fraud, and pistol and the blackjack. He was not the choice of the people. He was returned by the corrupt machinery of the infamous Registry act. All the appliances of that system were put in motion in his favor yesterday. Rounders and repeaters operated in all the wards, protected by the police, while reputable citizens were driven from the polls, because they were opposed to the "Ring" candidate. All the leaders of that gang of men who debauch the ballot-box in the interest of the "Ring" each year, were actively at work in behalf of Mr. Gray. They labored in the most open manner, confident that they would not be molested by the officers of the law. The "Ring" leaders announced that the count would be for Mr. Gray; that he would be given the certificate; that Reform was "played out." And they made good their word.

M'CLURE STILL HARD AT WORK.

[From the Phila. Post, Rad., of Saturday.

During all of yesterday Col. McClure was busily engaged in arranging for the prosecution of the parties who counted him out of his seat in the Senate.

At 1:30 P. M., a consultation was held, at which were present Col. M'Clure and Messrs. Wm. H. Rawle, B. H. Brewster, L. C. Cassiday, R. R. Smith and D. W. Sellers, the result of which was a determination to proceed civilly against Mayor Stokely, Councilman Huhn, John McCullough and Marshal Hong. Application was made in the District Court and writs were issued in the matter returnable on Monday next.

A number of election officers of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards will be arrested to-day, and it is probable will be brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday.

Last evening, at the Continental Hotel, District Attorney Mann was for some time engaged in consultation with Colonel McClure and his counsel, relative to these arrests.

This indicates that the frauds in the Fourth district will be exposed and pushed to an end without reference to the action of the Senate. Col. McClure is determined to get to the bottom of this matter, and will resort to all means, civil, criminal and legislative, to accomplish his ends.

It seems likely that entirely unusual proceedings will be initiated and prosecuted with the utmost promptness to sift the frauds in the various wards—a system that will defy personations and perjury. What it will be must be developed in a very short time. The public will understand that any proceedings initiated by the able counsel named will mean business.

GERTY'S NECKLACE.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

As Gerty skipt from babe to girl
Her necklace lengthened, pearl by pearl;
Year after year it slowly grew,
But every birthday gave her two;
Her neck is lovely, soft, and fair,
And now her necklace glimmers there.

So cradled, let it sink and rise,
And all her graces symbolize:
Perchance this pearl, without a speck,
Once was as warm on Sappho's neck;
And where are all the happy pearls
That braided Cleopatra's curls?

Is Gerty loved?—Is Gerty loth?
Or, if she's either, is she both?
She's fancy free, but sweeter far
Than many plighted maidens are:
Will Gerty smile us all away,
And still be Gerty? Who can say?

But let her wear her precious toy,
And I'll rejoice to see her joy—
Her bauble's only one degree
Less frail, less fugitive than we:
For time, ere long, will snap the skin
And scatter all the pearls again.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Bridal Tours.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Some essays have been written on the barbarisms of civilization. Many more might be. Many of the habits prevailing in what ought to be our most refined society are at variance with most elementary ideas of decency. Others are equally marked in their injurious physical tendencies. It is not surprising that clergymen even when not of the strictest sect, and philosophers of no particular sect at all, have declaimed against fashionable dresses and dances and late hours. But there are other customs against which no church has fulminated its anathemas; the dangers and absurdities of which no fidgetty reformer has perceived or noticed.

During one of the earliest and coldest "cold snaps" of this lovely season, there came off, here in Washington, a wedding, which, from the wealth and official standing of the parties, naturally attracted some attention. We were told that the "happy couple" had gone on their wedding trip to—well, not exactly Alaska, but to a territory nearly as frigid, and that part of the journey was to be made in stages—that is, at this time of the year, in sleighs. The intense inappropriateness of the season, the wonderful pains taken by these people to make themselves uncomfortable on what was supposed to be the most festive occasion of their life, would have moved one to Homeric laughter, had not the event followed so closely on the heels of certain sad results of bridal tours, which had recently fallen under my observation. Looking at the custom from an æsthetic and sentimental point of view, nothing can be more repulsive. An American marriage is in theory, a love-match; and it is generally so in practice. Now two persons in love want to see as much as possible of each other, and as little as possible of other people. It is that we find exceptions; there are individuals whose diseased vanity desires to give publicity to every act of their life. But these vulgarians are, happily, rare in any class. An instinct of seclusion and modesty is the general rule. Yet this absurd custom forces a new married couple either to put an unnatural restraint on their legitimate affection, or to make themselves ridiculous before the public. Now, in the common-sense, practical, man-of-the-world point of view, the fashion is equally objectionable. It is notorious that nothing except marriage itself tries the temper more than joint travel. At the very outset of their life partnership, the quality on which the happiness of that union principally depends, is put to the rudest strain. The happy couple expose themselves to the insolence of hackmen and clerks, the discomforts of rail and hotel, irregular hours and uncertain meals. The Irishman in the song married a wife to make him "aisy." A wedding tour on one of our great thoroughfares of travel is admirably contrived to accomplish this result for both parties.

All this, however, it may be suggested, is matter of taste. Every one to his own liking, as the man said when he read the Tribune. We can not expect to shape the caprice of fashion or custom by the dictates of deliberate philosophy. But what follows is not a questionable point of taste or comfort; it is a matter of downright fact, as certain as if it could be mathematically demonstrated.

The consummation of marriage is, with one exception, the most critical period, physically, of the woman's life. After the moral and physical excitement which attends it, her system demands absolute rest, repose, quiet, regular and good living, a supporting and restorative way of life. If these can be secured for some weeks, so much the better, but at any rate they are necessary for some days. Not only her health for the rest of her mortal existence, but the health and strength of her offspring may be, and often are, materially affected by the want of proper care at this time. Instead of which the bridal tour piles on additional excitement and fatigue, makes regularity of life impossible—in short, involves the exact reverse of all that the rules of health and physiology require.

At peril of being thought effeminate, I will go further, and say that for the man, too, at this time, repose and calm, though not so necessary, are highly desirable. It constantly happens in the case of both sexes, that a slight indisposition, which, passed unnoticed in the hurry of preparation, is aggravated to a serious and even fatal extent by the excitement and exposure and neglect consequent on the wedding tour. No man, for instance, would think of postponing his marriage on account of a slight cold. If he staid quietly at home afterward and took care of himself, it would pass away like other slight colds; he goes off on a bridal tour in the depth of winter and the malady develops into a chronic pulmonary complaint. Nor would a young woman put off her marriage because she felt a little extra lassitude and want of appetite, with an occasional headache, which, however, may be premonitory symptoms of typhoid fever. If you take typhoid in time, there is nothing specially dangerous about it; care and patience only are necessary, and it runs its course. But if neglected at first, it is almost inevitably fatal. Last year two cases came under my observation, the one of a bride, the other of a bridegroom, dying of typhoid just after a wedding trip, which had caused the early symptoms to be misunderstood and neglected. And I have known things worse than death to happen—insanity, temporary or permanent, brought on by the extra fatigue and excitement of the wedding journey.

One old New York custom (I do not recollect to what extent it prevailed in other cities,) was infinitely more rational. The new married couple took up their quarters at the house of the bride's father, and remained there in seclusion for a week. The only fault about this arrangement was the shortness of the time; but for a week at any rate, they had absolute repose and quiet, and enjoyed all the comforts of a home without the trouble of housekeeping.

The present fashion of bridal tours is an unmeaning and unreasonable imitation of the European, especially the English practice. The original English theory of a wedding trip is driving in a comfortable carriage at a rate of speed just sufficient to exhilarate without fatiguing, over good roads, in weather which may be pleasant or unpleasant, but is never dangerously cold or dangerously hot, to some secluded country place or sea-side village, and resting there a month. The new mode of continental tours is in some respects as absurd as ours, (the happy pair usually begin by being very seasick on that seasickliest of waters, the British Channel;) but on the whole there is less fatigue and physical risk. The notorious mutability of our climate is in itself reason enough why a bride should not be exposed to the accidents of travel.

Should any of your readers be disposed to question the correctness of any of the above statements, I advise them to consult any medical man of good standing. Several eminent physicians to whom I have mentioned the subject fully indorse my views of it.

CARL BENSON.

THURSDAY, January 25th.

The Dispersion of the Jews.

The Algemeine Zietung gives some interesting particulars as to the dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa between Morocco and Egypt, (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population.) and in that strip of Europe which extends from the lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about 4,000,000 Jews, most of whom are of the middle class among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are not 100,000 of them. In consequence of European migration, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population. The Jewish settlers in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread further to the South. Timbucto has, since 1858, been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedschran, in Western Arabia.

It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and the countries on the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Scherisebs, Kitab, Schamatan and Urta Kurgan and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which, in the year 70 A. D. their ancestors were 10,000 Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1565, when they were driven into the interior by the Portugese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

Elephants at Sea.

[From the Calcutta Englishman.]

A few facts about the elephants now going to Chittagong in the Sciota, under the command of Captain W. B. Matthews, may be interesting to our readers. The hoisting up into the air and lowering down into the hold of a ship of such huge animals is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants; indeed, notwithstanding the great age of the beasts, it seldom occurs to them once in a lifetime. We are sorry to see it stated by a cotemporary that the animals were goaded and ill-used into submission. So far as we saw, no ill-usage was practiced; they were simply secured, lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with three-fold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton.

When in the hold they were placed in pens of strong teak timber balks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and, by watching the eyes of the poor beasts, their terror was very manifest; tears trinkled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was "brought to" with a tub and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the elephants got into a serious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side by giving themselves simultaneously a swaying action as they stood athwart the ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in the sea way. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until the strange freak took them again.

At Chittagong, we hear that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. Our informant says that when they were released from the slings, it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to "let go," each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout, just one second before the plunge, was a study, so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk, the latter from his nose. Forty-four more elephants go down by the same steamer to Chittagong.

One Baby killed by Another.

A tragedy occurred in the family of H. P. Clark, a compositor, on Sunday afternoon, at his dwelling on Fourteenth street. Mrs. Clark was busily engaged in attending to her domestic affairs, and had called in Mary Russell, a little girl, to take care of her little boy, a baby nine months old. A three-year-old son of Mr. Clark was playing with his brother and the little girl, and was amusing himself by throwing small blocks and other missiles from the corner of the room in which they were playing to the other. While he was thus engaged he grasped a small piece of slate, and without being precise in his aim hurled it in playful glee. It struck the baby, which the little girl had in her arms, on the right side of the head, and inflicted a deep gash. At first it was not apprehended that there was anything dangerous in the wound, but Dr. Hutchinson, who was immediately thereafter called, said that the skull had been fractured and that the child could not live. After passing the night in an unconscious state, the little sufferer expired.—[Troy Times.

[Old and New for February.]

TO-MORROW.

BY MRS. MARY B. DODGE.

To-morrow, a beautiful day,
Is waiting for you and for me;
Bluest skies of a soft shining ray
Are impatient the shadows to flee,
Why care if the landscape be sullen and gray!
To-morrow will chase all the cloud-racks away.

To-morrow, you say, may be dull,
With the leaden-hued face of to-day,
Wait; its morrow with measure is full
Of a joy never spilled by delay,
If to-day born of yesterday baffle our will,
To-morrow, to-morrow is radiant still.

To-morrow is mantled in white
As pure as the soft-falling snow,
That rounds into waves of delight,
To cover Earth's pitiful woe,
The gale may be sighing, the frost-king astray,
Yet to-morrow will sparkle in crystaline spray.

To-morrow with roses is crowned,
A tender-eyed sylph o' the May;
Flinging garlands of blossoms around
In a child-like improvident way,
To-day may be barren, a chill in the air;
To-morrow young spring-life will bud everywhere.

To-morrow the birds without fear,
Flitting back to the woodlands again
Will sing for the summer that's here,
A full-throated, ravishing strain.
The world now so silent of bird or of bee
To-morrow shall echo with refluent glee.

To-morrow is regal for all;
With a sceptre of love in her hand;
The weary but wait for her call,
To spring to the full-fruited land.
O'er the span of to-day we may tearfully grope,
But the arch of to-morrow is glowing with hope.

Senator Pomeroy's Proposed National Park—"The Wonders of the West."

"Gazing upon the sunset's high-heaped gold."
Its crags of opal and of crystalite;
Its deeps on deeps of glory, that unfold
Still brightening abysses,
And blazing precipices.
Whence but a scanty leap to heaven.

—*Lowell.*

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, which, we hope, under proper restrictions will become a law—a bill setting apart the wonderful valley and its strange and magnificent surroundings at the head of the Yellowstone River, in the Rocky Mountain Territory of Wyoming, as a national park, to the extent of forty-four miles by forty. Mr. Pomeroy desires to have this region of unparalleled wonders dedicated to the nation at once, in order to prevent it falling into the hands of squatters and unscrupulous land speculators. This is a beautiful idea; and while yet there are no squatters on the ground Congress ought to secure the district indicated to the whole people of the United States and their descendants forever. There is no such grouping anywhere else in the world of the beautiful, the magnificent, the grand, the sublime and wonderful in nature as we have them in this marvelous Plutonic region of Yellowstone; and, as the giant cedars of Mariposa and the glorious mountain walls and domes of Yosemite have been given to the State of California, so should this Yellowstone region be given to the people of the United States, to prevent its disfiguration by squatters and speculators, with their "gin-mills," saw-mills and chemical factories, and in order to make it a national park which will invite strangers to the contemplation of its indescribable attractions from all parts of the world. Even in a business point of view this is the best use to which this district can be applied for the people and for the national Treasury. * * * * Here, with their wild strange and sublime surroundings, we have waterfalls which make even Niagara a tame affair, and a lake, the circuit of which is nearly two hundred miles, more attractive than the lakes of Switzerland. Here we have a river which, in its deep canyon for thirty miles, is even during the brightest day mostly in the dark. Here we have towering river walls, painted by the action of the air and water upon their mineral deposits in all the colors of the rainbow. Here, on the mountain sides, we have clusters of hot springs, discharging their water from terrace to terrace in numerous pools, the terraces and the pools, from their mineral coating, having all the appearances of alabaster or of marble of different colors. Here we have fountains discharging black and red mud, and fountains of water white as milk; and here, in the "Fire Hole Basin," we have geysers which eclipse those of Iceland in their numbers and their strength—a most astonishing sight—one of them discharging a column of water twelve feet in diameter to a height of over two hundred feet. And clouds of steam rise from this basin as the smoke from a city in flames. Here we have natural domes, spires, castles, towers, turrets and fortifications, in numberless fantastic forms, and the wildest groupings of mountain peaks and pinnacles and ridges, rising from ten to twelve thousand feet above the sea. In short, here, including the most beautiful virgin forests of pines, we have a wilderness of wonderful things with which nothing can be produced for a comparison on the face of the globe.—N. Y. Herald.

ALEXIS AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A New Experience.

On Sunday afternoon last, in St. Louis, the grand duke, attended by his suite, went to the Benton Street mission school, and became for the first time in his life a Sunday School scholar. His entrance at about a quarter to 4 o'clock, says the St. Louis Democrat, created something of a commotion, as the scholars had no notification of his coming. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform from which, after the embarrassment occasioned by their novel experience had worn off, they observed the proceedings with marked interest. The superintendent, E. D. Jones, Esq., at a given signal, brought the school to their feet, when the duke was formally presented. As he was suffering from a severe cold, Chief Counsellor Machin responded for the duke, expressing great gratification at the large number present, their excellent singing and the strict order maintained. He also said, in behalf of the duke that he was glad to know that children have such opportunities for education in this country, and hoped for the prosperity of the school. Mr. Jones responded by saying that he was highly complimented by the presence of so distinguished a personage as Duke Alexis, and that he was more than pleased to remember that immediately on his arrival on our shore he repaired, without delay, to his own church and there offered thanks to Almighty God for the kind providential care that followed the fleet that bore him over the perilous deep. "We worship," said the superintendent, "the same God, and it is the earnest prayer of this school that a continuance of the same divine protection may vouchsafe to his imperial highness during his sojourn and travel through our beloved land." The Duke feelingly recognized the sentiment, and at the close, after hearing one of the sweet songs of the school, shook hands with the scholars and teachers, and retired much gratified with his visit.

ANTICIPATED FLOOD.

Uneasiness in the Mississippi and Missouri River Bottoms.

[From the Carrollton (La.) Record.]

The towns and cities situated immediately on the Missouri river have of late manifested considerable uneasiness in relation to the probability of a disastrous overflow of the Missouri in the coming spring. This apprehension is not ill-founded, and it is well that atttention is called to the subject at so early a day. The heavy fall of snow during the winter in the Black Hills, on the plains, and the main range of the Rocky Mountains, create grave fears that many of the great feeders which debouch into the Missouri will swell the volume of water to an unprecedented altitude. Old mountaineers shake their heads dubiously when the subject is referred to, and are not loth in expressing their fears of coming disaster.

The bottom lands along the Mississippi, from Alton to Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, average five miles in width. Since the Mississippi was first discovered by Europeans, the waters had passed over all the low grounds, from bluff to bluff, several times. The bottom was submerged several times from bluff to bluff, in 1812 and 1724. In 1783, this bottom was again covered, and small boats passed from St. Louis to Kaskaskia over the land. In 1811, at the annual June rise of the Missouri, a part of the American bottom and the common fields of St Genenieve were inundated. In 1826 the river inundated the town of Illinois, opposite St. Louis, and also the low lands along the American bottom, but not as high by ten feet as the flood of 1844. The flood at St. Louis attained its greatest height on the 27th of June, of that year, and was thirty-eight feet seven inches above the low water mark.

It is stated that the Mississippi bottom now appears unusually clean and healthy, all the decomposed vegetable matter being washed away, and all the shrubs and undergrowth which the water covered are killed, together with all the beech, sassafras and other species of timber.

Taking into consideration all the above circumstances, it is prudent to bear in mind the damage that is likely to ensue in case of overflow, and the residents of that portion of Carroll county subject to be influenced by the high waters of the Missouri at certain seasons should be on the alert for the apprehended danger. "Forewarned is to be forearmed," and this truism should never be despised, but invariably fixed in our minds.

Years of Cold in Europe.

The recent severe cold weather in Europe has called forth the following facts, which appeared in the Journal des Debats:

In 359 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over.

In 508 the rivers of England were frozen over for two months.

In 558 the Black Sea was covered with ice for 20 days, and in 763 the ice was 80 feet thick.

In 821 the Elbe, the Danube, and the Seine were frozen during four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1405 Tamerlane made an incursion into China, and lost his men, horses, and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated, and the animals fed on corpses in the streets.

In 1433, at Paris, snow fell during forty days and forty nights incessantly.

In 1469, in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months, and all the fruit trees of Provence and Languedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and fuel became so scarce on account of cold in Paris that a small bundle of kindling-brush cost 40 cents. The cattle froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

The year 1709 was one of intense cold all over Europe, and mass could not be said for many weeks in certain provinces, because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell ninety-seven degrees below zero—Fahrenheit.

1740 was a winter of such rigor in Russia that an ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg 51 feet long and 17 feet wide. Six ice cannon were mounted on the walls, and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pounds weight, were charged with powder, and discharged, so that the ball pierced a board two inches thick at a distance of 60 feet. The cannon did not burst, though its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

1765 was a year of intense cold, also 1788. Since that year the cold has never been so great in Paris until this very year of 1871, when, for the first time in a century Jack Frost came again to the tune of 21 below zero centigrade.

A Smart Boy.

[From the St. Peter (Minn.) Tribune.]

Johnny Rogers—everybody here knows him—is only five years old, and commenced attending school all this winter. He is as full of mischief as he can be, and a few days ago his teacher, having exhausted every power of moral suasion to make him behave with proper decorum, wrote a note to the principal, something like the following:

"Mr. Metcalf—The bearer deserves a severe punishment."

The teacher give the note to Johnny, and told him to carry it to Mr. Metcalf. Johnny evidently smelt a mouse—it seemed to him something was wrong, and he concluded he wouldn't go to the principal's room. Meeting a little Norwegian boy in the hall, he inveigled him into delivering the note, and went off to play himself. The principal read the note, and at once honored the note presented by "the bearer," by giving him all it called for. The innocent Norwegian lad departed a sadder if not a wiser boy. Moral—Good little boys should not deliver notes for smart little boys like Johnny Rogers.

P. S.—This is not the Johnny Rogers that was burnt at the stake, leaving a wife with nine small children, &c.

Something Worth Knowing.

It is worth while to know how to stop bleeding from the nose when it becomes excessive. If the finger is pressed firmly upon the little artery which supplies blood to the side of the face affected, the result is accomplished. Two small arteries, branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jaw-bones, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt. Press hard upon it, and the bleeding will cease. Continue the pressure five minutes, until the ruptured vessel in the nose has time to contract.—Knoxville Chronicle.

[From the Graphic.]

GERTY'S GLOVE.

"Elle avait au bout de ses manches,
Une paire de mains si blanches!"

Slips of a kid-skin deftly sewn,
A scent as through her garden blown,
The tender hue that clothes her dove—
All these, and this is Gerty's glove.

A glove but lately doft, for look—
It keeps the happy shape it took;
Warm from her touch! What gave the glow?
And where's the mould that shaped it so?

It clasped the hand, so pure, so sleek,
Where Gerty rests a pensive cheek,
The hand that when the light wind stirs
Reproves those laughing locks of hers.

You fingers four, you little thumb!
Were I but you in days to come,
I'd clasp, and kiss, and keep her—go!
And tell her that I told you so.

FREDERICK LOCKER.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

Challenge of the Atalantas to the London Rowing Race.

The following letter was mailed to England on Monday last:

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

The London Rowing Club, London.

GENTLEMEN: At a special meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club of New York, held at the club house on the 25th inst., it was unanimously resolved that we invite the London Rowing Club to compete in a four oared race, to take place in England, upon the River Thames (from Putney to Mortlake), during the coming season; our crew to row without a coxswain, and your crew to carry a coxswain or not as may be consistent with your ideas. We desire this to be in all respects a first class race, that is, each crew to row the best boat they can obtain. In forwarding the above challenge to your highly-esteemed organization, we are actuated solely by the desire of advancing the interests of amateur oarsmanship in this country and in Europe, our club being strictly an ameteur one, never having allowed its members (since its organization in 1848) to compete in any race where professional oarsmen were engaged, nor have we ever entered in a race where the prize rowed for money. We have already organized a six-oared crew for 1872, which is the same, with the exception of one member, as we have had for the past three seasons, and with which we contended with the Havard and Yale College crew during the season of 1871. From this six-oared crew we propose picking the men we expect to represent us in our contest with you, should our challange meet with a favorable response. Owing to engagements already entered into for the next season, we are desirous of having this race come off either in June or early in July, if agreeable to you. In extending this invitation to your club we do so in the belief that we fully understand your rules defining amateur from professional oarsmen in England. The recent contests between the professional oars-men of Europe and America, as well as the colleges of Oxford and Havard, have proved of so much interest and benefit to rowing we feel assured that a race between amateur oarsmen of England and the United States would not fail to create an interest in rowing never before felt; and for this reason we desire to test our skill with you, believing as we do that you stand at the head of amateur oarsmen throughout Europe, if not the world.

We will be pleased to receive an answer at as early a day as agreeable to yourselves, stating about what time you wish to row. Truly yours,

J. W. EDWARDS, Secretary.
R. WITHERS, M. D., Captain.

A Brave Little Fellow.

The Utica (N. Y.) Observer says: While a dozen or more boys at Holland Patent, Oneida county, were engaged playing "hide and seek" Saturday evening, "little Johnny," son of J. T. Thomas, aged eighty years, while running over a vacant lot seeking a hiding place, and while accidentally passing over an open well, covered with a snow drift, broke through and fell to the bottom. The well is about fifteen feet deep, and has a depth of water of five or six feet. His own version, which he freely gives, is most strange. He says when he fell through, he thought he was sinking into an old cellar of which he knew; but upon being submerged in water, imagined that he was in a creek or pond, and was greatly confused as he felt the water closing over his head, but realized that he was rapidly rising, until his head was above the water. He then reached out his hands and could, with ease sustain himself in this position and breathe—his hands clinging to the wall, all but his head still submerged. Here he began his reconnoissance of the surroundings and chances of escape, and came to the conclusion, though in total darkness, that he was in a well, and at once began the perilous ascent. The well is of usual size, and has too large a circumference for the little one's spread of limb to enable him to adopt the usual method of bracing from opposite sides of the circle, and he was obliged to use a portion only of the circle, for the purpose of making the slow and dangerous ascent. He says he "climbed as if he was going up a ladder," and after he had made considerable progress that he reached a point where he could find no place in the wall for his feet and hands, and nearly despaired in view of again falling into the dreaded depths. Here, as he expressed it in his own and more fitting speech, the love of life, home and kindred came to his rescue, which, together with a little rest, enabled him to make more vigorous exertions, finally bringing him to the surface in safety and entirely uninjured. During all this time he had not been missed by his mates, and the first intimation of his perilous adventure was narrated by himself at home, whither he had at once repaired (a distance of some eighty rods) minus his cap, which was fished out of the well the next morning. His escape is regarded by all as most marvellous, when in addition to the conditions that have been stated, it is seen that he was obliged to emerge through the small aperture in the snow drift through which he had fallen, quite a distance above the surface of the well.

Old Masters.

There are two oil paintings of great merit now on exhibition at Frederick's, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, New York. These are a "Madonna," supposed to be by Murillo, and "San Antonio de Padua," by Alonzo Cano. These pictures were discovered in the shrine of Our Lady of Copacabana, on the peninsula of that name, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, South America, to which place they were sent from Spain, and where they have remained covered with dust during two centuries. They were taken to England, cleaned and restored, since which they present every proof of originals.

"I THINK," said a farmer, "I should make a good Congressman, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table, the other to be read that day six months.

VARIETIES.

HELLTOWN, Cal., is the scene of a religious revival, at present.

A MAN was recently frozen to death at Quebec, while driving about the city in a sleigh.

IN the California Legislature, recently, a bill was introduced requiring cities to bury "the indigent sick" at public expense.

AT La Salle, Ill., some speculative physicians have bought up all the vaccine matter, and are making a good profit out of it.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "If a man has got eighty thousand dollars at interest and owns the house he lives in, it ain't much trouble to be a philosopher."

IT is delicately intimated that Alexis does a great deal of standing up since his buffalo hunting experience. When he does sit down, he sits down gradually.

A WOMEN at Northampton gave birth to four children on Thursday, and at last accounts the mother and all of the children were doing well. This makes seven children which she has had in thirteen months.

AN unfortunate man named Reiter has just died of hydrophobia in Chicago, after intense suffering. The peculiarity in his case was that he declared that he had never been bitten by a dog. The physicians cannot solve the mystery.

A FARMER in San Joaquin, California, recently scattered some wheat, soaked with whisky, over a field frequented by wild geese. The silly fowls gorged themselves with the seductive banquet, and got so tight that they could not fly, and the farmer stepped in and dispatched six hundred of them with a club.

THE London Orchestra says: Grau is at Vienna, busily engaged in completing the arrangements f0r a musical concert tour in America, and will take the field next spring with a splendid array of artistic talent. He has already signed engagements with the famous pianist Rubenstein, and the scarcely less famous violinist Wieniawsky, and is busily occupied in securing other artists of equal eminence.

IT will be remembered that Miss Sallie Shannon, of Lawrence, Kansas, was the object of distinguished attention from the Grand Duke at the St. Louis ball. The Lawrence Tribune says that while the special train carrying the Duke and party was stopping at Kit Carson, at the Duke's suggestion, General Custer telegraphed to Miss Shannon, thinking she had returned home, inviting her to join the party at Topeka, adding that if she could not make it convenient to do so the party would stop at Lawrence, remain over a short time and call on her. Miss Shannon not being there was deprived of the great honor tendered her.

THE late General Ewell had been in the habit of wearing a pair of blue infantry pantaloons, which he had purchased subsequent to the war. Upon one occasion, not long before his death, and when he could speak only with the greatest difficulty, he said of them: After all my fighting against the United States so long, it is strange that an old pair of pantaloons should kill me at last." He attributed his death to having put them on during the cold weather after having worn a much thicker pair.

CITY item in a New York paper: "A ruffian seized Miss Mary Stebbins, of the Gilsey House, by the shoulder, yesterday afternoon, while she was standing with another lady at Nineteenth street and Broadway, and snatched from her hand a pocket-book contained $85. The ladies pursued him one block, when they met a policeman who, instead of endeavoring to arrest the thief, met their complaints with the remark that it 'served them right for carrying a pocket-book in plain sight.'"

THE veneral Francis P. Blair, Sr., and his wife, occasionally take a walk of several squares from their residence on Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventeenth street, in Washington, and always attract considerable attention. Mr. Blair is now nearly eighty-one years of age, and Mrs. Blair is a few years younger. They walk with the aid of tall canes or staves about five feet in height, surmounted wite brass knobs, going very slowly. Mr. Blair looks quite well while Mrs. Blair carries her age remarkably well.

A GENTLEMAN who took his wife to Cincinnati to hear Nilsson counts the costs, without including extras, viz:

Round trip—railroad fare	$ 4 20
Round trip—Omnibus at Dayton	1 00
Round trip—Omnibus at Cincinnati	2 00
Hotel at Cincinnati	6 00
Gloves	5 00
Tickets	8 00
Telegraph for reserved seats	30
Total	$27 10

Assuming that the wife don't go shopping, and the husband don't "see a man" at Cincinnati, the above is the economical bill for a first-class luxury.—Dayton Journal.

A NEW YORK lady, writing of the various afflictions of New Year's day and its calls, culminates with this one; "There is to be a law made against boys being let loose upon an innocent and unsuspecting public in this way. They generally go in crowds to keep up their courage; they have nothing particular to say to anybody; they wear an unhappy look, as if they wished arms and legs were not necessary members of the human body; and they get so bewildered when it is time to make an exit, that we long to put them in a corner with Mother Goose and a piece of cake."

A CORRESPONDENT at Vienna writes: "I always calculate the number of strangers by the number of brides which cross one's path. Your female readers will ask how I know a bride when I see one. But I reply, my dear ladies, I can tell in an instant—and, so to say, with half an eye—any traveling 'young married woman.' I have no need to look at the luggage, which is new; or at the husband, who looks as if he is not quite sure that he has not been hasty; nor even at the dress. No; a bride walks into a room as a thing apart. Brides are divided into two classes—the serious and the smiling. The first enters with a queenly step, and seems to say,' 'Don't look at me. Don't you see I'm married, and that those days are over?' The other comes up smiling, as much as to say, 'I've landed him. Is it not good fun?'"

ANY moderately intelligent savage must look with wonder upon the scene presented at the supper table at our fashionable parties—the rush, the scramble, the fierce fight for access to the table; the curious spectacle presented of dozens of male arms raised high in air above the mob, bearing throphies of success, vinous and edible; the fierce jostlings by which the elevated glasses and plates—the champagne, chicken salad and terrapin soup come down upon the unlucky heads below; the screams of the woman whose dresses are ruined; the objurgations of their attendant cavaliers all this is calculated to strike the stranger to our vaunted modern civilization with astonishment. In the scant space allowable for dancing at our fashionable parties the destruction to dresses and female temper is also nearly as great as in the supper room.—[Washington Star.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.............................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Barr.............................E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
245 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday Feb. 10, 1872.

The object of the liberal Republicans in calling a national convention, at an early day, in Cincinnati, is to force the Democracy to take one or the other of its candidates for President or Vice President. They may take both, if they are such men as T. A. Scott and Gratz Brown.

Hon. Hocking H. Hunter, a prominent member of the Lancaster, Ohio, bar, died at his home on Sunday morning last. The bar of that town boasted of Hon. Thomas Ewing and Hon. Henry Stanberry of whom Mr. Hunter was an intimate personal and professional friend.

We notice that some of Grant's organs are endeavoring to make it appear that Colonel McClure is friendly to the President—in favor of his re-nomination. Suppose this is true, which it is not, are we then to understand that the defeat of McClure is a blow at the Gift Taker?

The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* gives Alexis and Louisville fits for giving the Queen City the cold shoulder. It gives a description of the reception and ball in Louisville, accompanied with a series of wood cuts, among which is one showing the Grand Duke surrounded with the ugliest pack of females we have ever looked upon. Mark one for Cincinnati.

The announcement that Chief Justice Cockburn, of the Geneva Commission had indignantly withdrawn, and officially notified the English government that there must be another treaty or fight, turns out to be in the language of a member of Pittsburgh Councils all "bunchcome." Yet it is not likely our money claims will be adjusted on the scale preferred. It would disturb Johnny Bull's financial arrangements.

Since the *Gazette* has discovered that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave twenty thousand dollars cash to McClure to help him along in the Fourth Senatorial District, it is feared that venerable sheet is inclined to go for Scott for President. It may be moved to advance somewhat in this direction by reason of a startling rumor that the *Commercial* has this same subject under consideration and only remains to be convinced on one or two points.

It was rather rough for the negroes in Congress to vote solidly against the proposed Sixteenth Amendment giving foreign born citizens equal privileges with colored men, especially when it is remembered that the negroes are in a great measure indebted to these same foreign born citizens for their freedom, the right of suffrage and their eligibility to the office of President and Vice President. It was to have been expected that Gen. Negley and other Know Nothings would oppose the movement, but so far as the negroes are concerned it is ungrateful to say the least.

The *Dispatch* is rather severe on our ancient cotemporary when it says:

> It stands to the party in a relation something similar to a slave's relation to its master. Its profoundest policy is [illegible] estioning and, often, unthinking obe[illegible]ce. It is well to have the obedienc[illegible] but when thought is lacking, ludicrous blunders are occasionally made.

Now these allusions to the course of the *Gazette*, just because it swore that the "Evans defalcation is no defalcation at all" and because it first denounced and was then whipped into supporting the late Radical candidate for Mayor, are to say the least, unkind. Why not be more compassionate toward the venerable old lady?

Our three morning cotemporaries are somewhat at variance with regard to the respective claims and merits of Messrs. McClure and Gray in the Fourth Senatorial District. The position of the *Commercial* may be summed up thus—

> "I could be perfectly happy with either,
> Were 'tother dear charmer away."

The *Dispatch* indulges in a homily of warning, and inclines to the belief that both McClure and Gray indulged in a game of "skullduggery," and consequently there is no perceptible difference between them. But the *Gazette*—the "old reliable"—the organ *sans peur, sans judgment, et sans reason*, sticks to Gray through thick and thin, without qualification and without question.

A late number of Frank Leslie's illustrated paper contains some fine sketches of the White House. Especially is this the case with a large cartoon representing the process of whitewashing Babcock and Porter and Leet, and the [illegible] of the Custom House crew. Not [illegible] the profiles accurately drawn, [illegible] everything about the picture is truthful and suggestive. Another shows Grant and his presents, representing houses, lands, horses, carriages, silverware, plate, etc., etc., while out of each of Ulysses' coat pockets protrudes the head of a bull "purp." Both pictures are excellent, and Leslie ought to send a few extra copies to Washington for gratuitous distribution, under the frank of Radical Congressmen.

RADICAL FRAUDS AND FALSE PRETENSES.

Defeated, but never dishonest nor dismayed, the Democratic party stands to-day, like Samson of old, the victim and the vanquished of repeated frauds and unnumbered false pretenses. We have, after a contest of three quarters of a century, at last been compelled to surrender to New England's cunning hypocrisy and malice. The Radical party has simply succeeded by playing a complex "confidence" game, sometimes beguiling its opponents by putting on the garb of the police, anon clothing itself in the robes of Judge Lynch, and ruling by the mob,—then, like the mock-repentant Reynard, the Fox, assuming superior sanctity, enlisting in its unrighteous efforts the political priesthood, and the sensation pulpit. The old Federal party, when parties first were formed under the Constitution of 1788, took ground for a strong central government—a government which was to overshadow, and always to hold the State governments in check. They wanted a splendid government, too, which would dazzle, bewilder and blind the eyes of the masses, in whose intelligence they had no confidence, and for whose rights they had no respect. They sought to protect themselves, who, they thought would be always the rulers of the land, from popular clamor and censure, by the sedition laws which directed summary punishment for disrespectful (?) conduct toward the ruling powers—and they denied to foreigners the right to vote except after fourteen years probation.

Now these were among the leading doctrines and ideas of the great party antagonistic to the Democratic, who preferred to be governed principally by local and State laws,—who favored free discussion of the acts of public men—and who cordially invited the oppressed of all nations to share the blessings we enjoyed, on the most easy and most generous terms of admission to citizenship. To this hour the great parties are divided as they were at first—and however artfully the enemies of the Democracy may have disguised their true purposes, these purposes are the same to-day that they have ever been.

The Federalists, under their true name, have had very little power since 1801. They were very abusive and very traitorous in New England during the war of 1812, but then their disguise was the fox's skin, and their weapons open defamation and secret slander. They openly refused to furnish the national government with troops, and they were not coerced.

About 1820 they took a new name—National Republicans—and gained a temporary triumph by trading John Quincy Adams into office. Then in 1830 they baptised themselves "Whigs,"—maintaining at the same time as a close alley the wretched Anti-Masonic faction, during its brief and dishonest career. In 1848, they added a new device—free-soilism—to the old Federal Whig "*platform*." And thus we arrive at Know-Nothingism and Republicanism—still newer pretenses to cover up the real designs of the old Federal enemies of the Democracy, which, as before alleged, have never changed.

In 1824 the party of centralization succeeded by bargain and fraud in electing J. Q. Adams. In 1840 it defeated Van Buren by the most shameless and persistent lying that ever misled the voters of the country. In 1860, they stole into the citadel of power, because the Democrats, in a blind and senseless wrangle, left the postern open—for they never could have entered at the principal gate. Then, when the heady Confederates seceded, after having foolishly fallen into the trap set for them by Yankee guile, these the arch hypocrites, avowed that they meant no harm! Oh, no! Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, said that he did not *think* of abolishing slavery by the Federal power. He had, as he said, no more right to free the Southern negroes than he had to free the negroes in Cuba. Then the people all believed him, and backed him and his party. And if any misbelieving dog of Democrat raised his voice to say that, despite all these professions, the war was for the negro only, he was denounced as liar and traitor!

Thus the "confidence game" was played by the Radicals, and the Federal armies were filled by Democrats who would not knowingly have fought to elevate the negro on the ruins of the Constitution. In the midst of all these false pretenses, came the astounding Emancipation Proclamation. The war went on, the Radicals still lying as to their purposes in prosecuting it, and piling lie upon lie and fraud upon fraud, until 1868, when after making every effort to establish negro suffrage by Federal power, they solemnly avowed (at Chicago) that they had no intention of forcing negro suffrage on the States by the power of the central government! And this was the crowning, capital perjury of all. In just two years from that time, they had, by force and fraud, in the face of overwhelming votes against black suffrage in many States, established negro suffrage everywhere.

Now, how is it possible to maintain a contest with such a party? They admit, by solemn resolution, that our doctrines are right—and that their's are either wrong, or that they have not got any principles at all—yet they regularly and systematically assail and destroy, one after another, all the rights of the States, and of the people, as declared and established by Democratic policy and practice. The Radical party could never have maintained a war upon the real issue; the unconstitutional, sudden and complete freeing of the Negro and the making him a voter. It never could have gained the elections of 1864 and 1868 if it had not distinctly disavowed all intention to make the Negro a voter in despite of State law, and against popular consent, or the consent of white voters, expressed through the ballot box at State elections.

Who does not see, then, that the whole success of Radicalism has been based upon fraud and false pretense? Not to mention the stuffing of ballot boxes, the admission of Radical candidates to seats in Congress and elsewhere by forsworn members upon the testimony of forsworn witnesses and the use of the bayonet at elections,—who does not see that from first to last the real purposes of the Radicals have always been kept out of view, until by guile and deceit they could be firmly fastened by illegal practices, or the open ignoring of all law! The Radical party could never have maintained itself by an honorable declaration of its principles, and fair party disputation—and it is in a decided minority this day, although reveling in misrule.

WANTED—AN "ORGAN."

> Now that it has been fully demonstrated that our party is without a candid, outspoken, *honest* journal to advocate its interests in the city of Philadelphia, we call upon our friends to see to it that one is immediately started, which will give its cordial adhesion to our principles, and its support to our candidates when they are competent men, and receive the honest nomination and endorsement of the party in convention or otherwise. It is about time that a rebuke should be administered to such weak-kneed papers as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and the *Press* similar to that lately administered to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. They are not Republican from principle, but hang upon the skirts of the party, willing to whistle up or down, just as they think best for their own selfish purposes. The idea of any respectable journal attempting to turn from a man so incorruptible and pure as Colonel Gray, and to favor the election of Aleck McClure, on the plea of *Reform*, is simply ridiculous and absurd.

Thus sayith the *Gazette*. Now let the faithful in Philadelphia go to work and start an organ, since there is not an *honest* journal in that city which advocates the principles of the Radical party. In good sooth, we do not see how an *honest* journal *could* advocate such infamies as are carried on at the elections in Philadelphia under the Radical election law, which was passed for no other purpose than to aid in the commission of frauds, and to prevent Democrats and decent men from being elected to office. If no *honest* newspaper in Philadelphia will stand god father to the infamous frauds of the Ring that controls the ballot-box in that city, by all means let the *Gazette's* suggestion be carried out, and an "organ" started—one that will not be inconvenienced with conscientious scruples, nor troubled with qualms of honesty, but will swear unceasingly by the Radical party although it wades neck deep in villainy and corruption.

On the other hand, since the Radical party has not a single *honest* journal in Philadelphia to advocate its cause, will the *Gazette* tell us how many *dis*honest "organs" it has? Or is it possible that the Radical Ring in that city is so unutterably corrupt, and so steeped in crimes and villainies, that out of a dozen professedly and recognized Republican newspapers, there is not one so debased and degraded that it will touch its unhallowed carcass, or advocate its cause? If this, indeed, be the case, then the *Gazette* is right in its demand for an "organ." If the *North American* the "oldest daily newspaper in the United States;" the *Press* edited by President Grant's Collector; the *Bulletin*, the *Inquirer* and the rest of the Republican dailies, are traitorous to the Radical party and disloyal to the Ring, it is about time that an "organ" like the *Gazette* should be started in Philadelphia—one that would sound the praises of corruption though it be black as Erebus, and hob-and-nob with crime, stroke it affectionately, and call it pet names, if it only have the stamp of the "regular nomination." This is what the *Gazette* calls loyalty and party *honesty*. Forney and Trumbull and Schurz and Sumner, etc., it denounces as traitors to the Radical party, arraigning them upon an indictment of its own drawing which charges them with being guilty of the henious crime of preferring an honest man to the regular Radical candidate.

The *Gazette's* ideas of patriotism and party fealty are exalted to the last extreme. It believes that the "regular nomination" is a chrism that purifies the candidate and makes him fit for any position—that it could purify a convict before half his term of sentence had expired, and make him fit to control the destinies of the State or Nation. Once nominated, it matters not by what corrupt means, and the *Gazette* is for him, tooth and nail, and every member of the Radical party who refuses to support him, is ridden down and trampled in the dust by this modern partisan Hotspur. The Radical editors in Philadelphia, it would appear from our cotemporary, have not yet reached this dizzy altitude of partisan excellence; wherefore the *Gazette* cries "Off with their heads! Teach the traitors a lesson! Give us an organ that supports the candidates, and asks no questions about his honesty!"

The *Gazette* wants no investigation into the frauds whereby Mr. McClure was counted out, as other honest men have been counted out of office by the Ring and the hired ruffians in Philadelphia. It knows that the result must be disastrous to the party. Hence, its bluster, and threats to tell what it knows. Let it tell what it knows, by all means. If it knows of any corruption, let it expose it, for the people are thirsting after that kind of knowledge just now. But its bluster will have no effect. If we mistake not this investigation will be made, and when made, it will astound the people. But in the meantime let the "organ" be started in Philadelphia. Since there is not an *honest* paper in the city that will support the Ring, let us have a specimen of the component parts of which the "organ" will be constructed.

CONGRESSIONAL FARMING.

It takes a Radical statesman to invent visionary schemes, as well as schemes of centralization. The latest that has come to our notice is the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Among its provisions, which presupposes the appropriation of $200,000,000, the second section provides that any landless citizen of the United States, or person having filed his intention to become a citizen thereof in the proper court, that desires to settle upon the public lands, and enter into an agreement to comply with the provisions of this act as hereinafter required, and shall have designated a quarter section of public lands belonging to the United States, shall be furnished with transportation to such quarter section of public lands, and upon location and entry thereof by said citizen in accordance with law, and upon due proof that he has not sufficient means to open the lands for cultivation, shall be furnished with articles hereinafter named, not to exceed the amount stated to wit: fifty dollars worth of building material, lumber, canvass or other building materials, one plow, one pickaxe, one hoe, one shovel, one axe, one hatchet, one hundred pounds of assorted cut nails, four hundred pounds of flour, fifty pounds of bacon, ten pounds of coffee, five pounds of tea, one hundred pounds of cornmeal, one hundred pounds of salt, fifteen bushels of seed wheat, five bushels of seed corn, four bushels of seed potatoes, and one dollars' worth of assorted garden seed.

The third section provides that all persons thus aided shall refund ten per cent in five years, and ten per cent. annually thereafter. The seventh section contains a provision to the effect that any person or persons who shall avail himself, herself or themselves of the provisions of this act, and shall willfully fail or neglect to comply with its requirements, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof.

Why should there not have been another section providing that all "landless citizens of the United States," should be compelled to emigrate to the West and avail themselves of the advantages offered in section two of the bill. No Radical measure is complete in these days, unless some compulsory process is attached to it. It is generally admitted that it is a good thing for a poor man to have fifty dollars worth of building material, a plow, a pickaxe, a hoe, a shovel, an axe, a hatchet, (no provident father would be without a hatchet, so as to afford his son an opportunity to chop down a cherry tree, and become the Father of his Country), a hundred pounds of assorted nails, four hundred pounds of flour, fifty pounds of bacon, ten pounds of coffee, five pounds of tea, one hundred pounds of cornmeal, one hundred pounds of salt, fifteen bushels of seed wheat, five bushels of seed corn, four bushels of seed potatoes, and one dollar's worth of promiscuous garden seeds; consequently, according to the Radical mode of doing things, he ought to be compelled to take the good Uncle Sam provides, under proper pains and penalties for refusal.

This is considered the proper thing in education, and why not in providing for one's family? But we would call Mr. Pierce's attention to the fact that his list of farming utensils &c., is rather incomplete. The man's plow would be useless to him unless he had a span of horses, a pair of mules or a yoke of oxen. As it is much easier for a poor man to buy a plow than it is to buy a team, Uncle Samuel ought to furnish the team by all means. Then, the plow alone would not be of much service. A harrow, a gopher plow and a cultivator ought to go with it. Then there is no provision made for a wagon, or even a sled, upon which the farmer could haul his "sass" to market. While a shovel and a hatchet do very well in their places, they do not fully answer the purpose of carpenter's tools. A hand saw, a jack plane, leveling plane, six augurs—running from half an inch to two inches in the bit,—a brace with assorted bits, a claw hammer, a foot-adze and a screw driver, clearly ought to be added.

The flour, the tea, coffee, salt, bacon, &c., do very well, but how is the cooking to be done without stoves, frying pans, skillets, pots, boilers and ovens? Even a "landless citizen" on the frontier does not care to take his biscuits raw or his slapjacks in a crude state. But the marked omission is in the garden seeds. One dollar would purchase four packages of seeds, viz; Early York cabbages, six week radishes, lima beans and curled lettuce. Does any man—even Horace Greeley—suppose that this would be sufficient to set out a garden? What would the "landless citizen's" wife do for her onions, her cauliflowers, her spinach, her leeks, her garlicks, her "sparrow grass," her peas, her rhubarb, her turnips and all the other garden etceteras, if her purchase of garden seeds was confined strictly to a dollar.

But that part of Mr. Pierce's bill which is to be admired more than all the rest, is the seventh section, which provides for the punishment of men who fail in farming according to the Congressional plan. If a man fails to build a house with a shovel and a hatchet, he shall thereupon be considered and adjudged guilty of a felony and fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned any where from one to five years, or both, if the Court finds that he has been contumacious. If the "landless citizen's" potato crop should be rooted up by the buffaloes, his corn destroyed by the raccoons, or the Indians should conclude to hold a war dance in his wheat field about the time it was ready to harvest, and thus shorten the yield, preventing him from paying his annual ten per cent., the same penalty is meted out to him. Then, no doubt in due course of time, some learned agriculturist in Congress would come to the conclusion that the proper way to raise Peach Blow potatoes was with a derrick or a hydraulic ram. Should this "landless citizen" object to this process, he is graciously permitted to pay his thousand dollars and undergo his five years imprisonment for the privilege of enjoying his own opinions about agriculture. There is no doubt that the Congressional plan of farming would exceed even Greeley's. But we wonder where thay would find room to imprison all the "landless citizens" who would fail in carrying out the instructions of Congress. The two hundred million dollars original outlay, it is calculated, would come back in fines in less than three years from the time the plan goes into operation. Twenty years would not only serve to make us a nation of successful agricultural failures, but the net proceeds of Congressional farming would more than pay off the public debt during that period.

Our foreign complicatians are anytning but pleasant to contemplate. We may be plunged into a foreign war at any moment, in consequence of the lack of statesmanship of the administration which is endeavoring to manufacture cheap thunder for the Presidential campaign. There is a chance for war with Spain at any moment. A war with England is not a doubtful contingency; and a question of honor has been raised between our own country and Russia, in consequence of the endorsement of M. Catacazy's conduct by the home government.

The original difficulties with M. Catacazy were puerile, but that does not necessarily preclude serious results. Because Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish were piqued at Madame Catacazy, the quarrel was made a State question, which must eventually be settled by war or diplomacy. As for a settlement of the question by diplomacy, we have but little hope for it under Grant's administration, since it was by the foolish bungling of that administration, especially Grant's message, that made it a serious question and a disturbing element in international politics. The course of the Russian government is an open insult to the United States. In all of our doubtful foreign relations we stand in the same predicament. For the purpose of creating a false popularity Grant seems anxious to work the nation up to a war fever. How soon it may result in actual war no one can tell. Are we prepared for a foreign war? Can we stand the drain upon our crippled resources? Are not foreign war and the repudiation of our present enormous war debt almost synonymous terms? These are questions to be considered by the American people before trusting Grant and his advisers with another term of office.

The Philadelphia *Day* needs the attention of the venerable old "organ" for its disloyal utterances in regard to Senator Harry White who fought, bled and almost died for the election of Grant's friend Gray in the Fourth District. It says:

> His inconsistency proves that this fortunate victim of rebel prisons is ready and willing to do anything that bigoted partizans may require of him. Col. Davis, Col. Gray, and the others of the caucus, who proposed to choke off Col. McClure, are too potential in the working of "making delegates" to be offended by Gen. White. Yet, it does not appear that our hero was in the least reluctant to aid in this wretched attempt to prevent the investigation of alleged Republican frauds; he made a speech in favor of the choking off policy. It is a pity that this speech was not reported so that it could be printed side by side with his utterances of less than thirteen months ago.
>
> But enough is known to show that General White is a sadly inconsistent statesman, and his inconsistency is so very glaring that it might properly be termed downright dishonesty. At least, it shows that General White cannot be relied upon as an adherent to principle, and that he not a fit man to be Governor of this or any other commonwealth. He is only a small, huckstering politician, and narrow partisan, who deems party trickery and trumpery superior to truth, honor and public duty. We entertain very grave doubts about General White's success in the gubernatorial line. The people are becoming tired of elevating low politicians to high places. The small-fry statesmen will have to stand aside soon and give place to men of brains and principle, and such men as White will be ordered to the rear.

In a conversation with an intelligent and well known Democrat, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who has lately been in Pennsylvania, he assured us that with a popular nomination there like Colonel Thomas A. Scott, he had but one apprehension of defeat, and that was by fraud and rascality in the counting of the votes. With unblushing audacity a Republican majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature so arranged the appointment of the officers of election in Philadelphia that every one of them in all the wards and voting places of that great city are certain to belong to the Republican party. The Democrats, are entirely shut out from any representation on those important boards. This law was passed, and could have been passed but for one purpose, and that is to render it easy to stuff the ballot-boxes and make fraudulent returns for the benefit of the party to which the inspectors belonged. As long as this law is in force no one can have the slightest confidence in the honesty of an election in Philadelphia. That city, says our informant, may be nearly even on accurate count, but by the dishonesty of its election officials, who are given the opportunity, may be made to cast ten, or twenty, or thirty thousand majority for Grant. It is the more important, when we have such political frauds to consider, that the candidate should be strong in Pennsylvania.

Henry Ward Beecher, whose political orthodoxy cannot be questioned, says in the *Christian Union*, in reference to the policy of excluding Southerners from participation in political affairs, as follows:

> We commend to the attention of the gentlemen who are afraid of amnesty the present condition of Louisana. Are the holders of political power in that community such a select and virtuous class that the admission of ex-secessionists would lower the average quality? In fact, was there a sect of more worthless adventurers than those who are wrangling over the offices in New Orleans? Have we not had evidence enough of the wretched misgovernment of half the South? Since we cannot directly cure it, let us at least leave the people perfectly free to do the best they can for themselves. Let us not shut out all their old and trusted leaders from the offices which the veriest riff-raff are free to enter. We are excluding all this class, the most intelligent capable men in the South—for supporting a cause which the whole white population supported. Surely it is time for this injustice and folly to end.

The recent English census shows the population of London to be 3,883,092 This is more than the aggregate population of the six New England States, with Delaware, Florida and Nevada thrown in, and considerably more than the aggregate population of the eleven largest cities of the United States.

GRANT'S REPEATERS.

Mass Meeting of the People on Wednesday Next.

The following call appears in the Philadelphia papers:

> TAX-PAYERS TO THE FRONT!
>
> HEADQUARTERS,
> No. 711, SANSOM STREET.
>
> The citizens' Municipal Reform Association invites the tax-payers and voters of Philadelphia to assemble in mass meeting at Horticultural Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., to express the indignation of the community at the would be masters of Philadelphia, who commit frauds at the ballot-box in order to perpetuate the power which enables them to commit frauds in office. Let the corrupt rings which govern our politics understand that at last the people are aroused. Let those who pack conventions learn that their reign is over. Teach the office-holders that their wages are paid for honest work and not for cheating and bullying at elections. Tell your representatives in councils that they were not elected to secure their own interests at the expense of the city; that you are tired of paying taxes for which you get little or no return; that you will have retrenchment and honesty, rigid accountability and efficient public service. Tell your Representatives in the Legislature that they must pass laws that will prevent election frauds, and abolish the exorbitant fee system which plunders the many for the benefit of the few. Tell all the political hacks that the day of retribution is at hand, when the people shall rise in their might and put an end to the corruption and plunder which are overloading the rich and crushing the poor.
>
> Come, all honest tax-payers, and declare to the office holders that they are the servants and not the masters of the people.
>
> Distinguished speakers, to be announced hereafter, will address the meeting.
>
> B. RUNDLE SMITH,
> President of the Association.
> HENRY C. LEA,
> Chairman Executive Committee.

OUR PRINCE FRED.

"Stood It Gallantly and Manfully."

As our readers are aware, Fred Grant, the son of our illustrious President, is off on a European tour attended by Gen. W. T. Sherman, all at the expense of the people of this tax-ridden country. At Madrid a grand reception and ball was tendered him, which is thus alluded to by a correspondent:

> Lieutenant Grant also came in for his share of attention, and charmed everybody by the ease of his manners and his unpretending address. To think that they were gazing on the son of the President of the United States, and that he "was such a nice young man," was enough to break the hearts of all the Spanish belles there assembled, and to cause their dark eyes to flash soft glances at him from under their arched and beauteous eyebrows. Young Fred stood it gallantly and manfully, though he parted with regret from the charming presence of these fair senorites of Madrid. I know not whether it was for fear his pledges to some bright-eyed beauty of Washington or West Point might run in danger of being broken if he ventured into further contact with the daughters of this sunny clime, but certain it is that he failed to put in an appearance at a reception given by the British Minister, Mr. Laylard, the next evening.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The credentials of Mr. Ransom, Senator elect from North Carolina, were referred.

Mr. CHANDLER presented memorials from Michigan lumbermen against the Chicago relief bill.

Amnesty.

The amnesty bill came up.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to table the pending bill and take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House. Lost—Ayes, 20; nays, 33.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a substitute for Mr. Sumner's pending amendment, the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, providing that if any common carriers, or keepers of public places, make any distinction in the accommodations, in respect to any citizen, or account of his race or color, they shall be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, for each offence.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the difference between this and Mr. Sumner's bill, was in two points: First, the substitute omitted all reference to churches; and second, it based the right of federal interference upon the fact that the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not as Mr. Sumner's bill did, upon the mere fact of incorporation.

Mr. NORWOOD (Georgia) argued against Mr. Sumner's amendment as unconstitutional, and calculated to nulify the laws of the several of states, prohibiting intermarriage of blacks and whites. He thought Mr. Carpenter's substitute also unconstitutional, and said he would base his vote against both amendments on that ground,

Mr. WILSON said he would 'vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment just because it went so far, and in the clearest and most positive manner, made all distinctions on account of color illegal in the United States.

The Question of Miscegenation,

raised by Mr. Norwood, had been settled in Massachusetts thirty years ago. That State had repealed her law on the subject at that time, and all predictions of the dreadful results, that were to follow, had signally failed. A great deal had been heard for years about the superiority of the white race, and the marked distinction between the whites and blacks; but everywhere abundant evidence was to be seen that those distinctions had often been disregarded. He wished to see all laws based on difference of race abolished as unchristian, inhuman and undemocratic.

Mr. POMEROY hoped that the people of Georgia and other States could be trusted to choose their wives and husbands without the interference of any law. He objected to the phrase used by Mr. Wilson—"The different races of men." He knew of but

One Race, The Human Race.

Mr. ANTHONY hoped that Mr. Sumner would accept Mr. Carpenter's amendment exempting churches from the bill. He would vote to give the colored men all civil rights, but he would not vote for a bill conferring, denying or in any way interfering with religious rights.

MR. SUMNER advocated his own bill, and called Mr. Carpenter's substitute an emasculated synonym, feeble where the original was strong, and incomplete where the original was complete. He objected especially to the omission from the substitute of the provision enforcing the admission of colored citizens to the jury box. The Senator, (Mr. Carpenter,) had attempted to distinguish between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He, (Mr. Sumner,) cared not whether the right to sit as a juror was a political or civil right. It was enough for him to know it was a right, to which all men were entitled by the law of nature and by the constitution of the United States interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. He saw that Mr. Carpenter smiled. He always

Smiled When the Declaration was Mentioned.

MR. CARPENTER—It was a smile of approbation. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Very well. But not content with striking at the colored citizens in the temple of justice, the Senator sets up a distinction in church. A distinction, however, in which he is not original, for he has been

Anticipated by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby.

who reports his congregation to have sung on a certain occasion this hymn:

"Shall niggers black this land possess,
And mix with us up here?
Oh! no, my friends, we rather gess
We'll never stand that era."

[Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Sir, I ask you if that is not the Senator's speech? I do not know that I need say any more.

Mr. CARPENTER—Oh, yes, go right on.

Mr. SUMNER—I will, as the Senator invites me. He sets himself up here as a representative of caste in the Christian Church, and, while espousing that cause, pleads the Constitution of the United States. But, sir, I think I can point out the origin of the Senator's error. I hesitate to refer to it, but the Senator has introduced it himself. The Senator has never had

An Adequate Idea of the Declaration of Independence.

[Laughter, especially by Carpenter.]

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator smiles—very well. I have been long enough in this chamber to witness the vicissitudes of opinion on that great chart. I have seen it derided by others, more than it ever was by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. CARPENTER—I wish that the Senator would state when I ever derided the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. SUMNER—I am coming to that.

Mr. SUMNER then quoted the remarks made by Calhoun, Choate and Andrew Johnson on the subject, and said that in a speech in April 1870, Mr. Carpenter had spoken of the principles set forth in the declaration as

"The Generalities of that Revolutionary Pronunciamento."

He referred to this with great reluctance.

Mr. CARPENTER—I hope the reluctance is not on my account. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—When the Senator spoke last upon this subject, however, it was no longer a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Mr. CARPENTER—Oh, yes it is. I stand by that. I glory in that revolutionary pronunciamento, and in all that revolutionary history of ours.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Then you ought to give some effect to it.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says he glories in it. Then let him give it some effect. I hope he won't

Take it All Out in Glory.

I hope he will see that some of it is trans fused into human rights.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes, all that is consistent with the express provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER—The Constitution is a machine, a great and beneficent machine. The Declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to that machine.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had just heard himself ridiculed, reviled and misrepresented, because he had been unable to agree with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) as to the merits of his bill, and had stated the two points in which its constitutionality seemed doubtful. He was in favor of the substance of the bill and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional. But the Senator from Massachusetts did not seem to be anxious for the passage of his bill to secure civil rights unless it had some branch or claw tearing into the Constitution.

The Senator had also gone back a whole year and arraigned him for having spoken of the Declaration of Independence as a revolutionary pronunciamento. It certainly was just that, and he wondered what there was in the expression which so rankled in the Senator's mind. He could not believe that it was the mere use of the adjective, and he supposed it must have been remembered so long, because

The Remark was Made in Raillery,

and addressed to the Senator himself, when he could not bear that any one should look on his venerable locks and indulge in levity and mirth.

Mr. SUMNER—I give the Senator leave to rail at my locks as much as he pleases, but do not rail against the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. CARPENTER—Very well, I will agree to that if you will agree not to rail against the Constitution. [Laughter.] I will not speak disrespectfully of the Declaration, and you will not attempt to violate the Constitution, and we will join hand in hand in support of the principles that are the foundation of your bill. The Senator has done me the honor to point out my prototype in a constitutional argument, "Petroleum V. Nasby." [Laughter.] That is one particular in which I must bow to the Senator, I cannot point out his propotype in a Constitutional discussion. He never had one. He is the beginning, and if our Constitution is to be much respected or to long last, I trust he will be the end of the school of Constitutional debators, who commence by asserting that the Constitution has nothing particular to do with the subject, that it is a mere machine and means something according to the Declaration of Independence.

In conclusion Mr. CARPENTER said that the Senator from Massachusetts could neither drive him into the Democratic party by calling him a secessionist and comparing him to Calhoun, nor by using the lash compel him to vote for anything he thought unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER earnestly denied that he had ever disregarded the Constitution, and said he had always supported and obeyed it as he understood it. He predicted that history would show that his construction of it would be approved and confirmed by the American people.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By MR. COBB—Abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

By MR. PARKER, (Mo.,)—For the oaganization of the Indian Territory of Oklahawah.

By MR. COMINGO—Declaring the Memphis, Kansas and Missouri Railroad a post road.

By MR. COTTON—For a railroad bridge over the Mississippi for the Western Union Railroad Company.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill removing political disabilities from all persons included in the following classes:

All persons who took part in the support of the Constitution of the United States, as postmasters or clerks to postmasters, United States marshals and deputy and assistant United States marshals, judges of probate and judges of courts of inferior jurisdiction in any State, and clerks or other officers of such courts, clerks and registers of equity courts and masters and examiners in chancery, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, justices of the peace, all municipal officers, including mayors, aldermen and other officers of any city, town or village, constables and all other executive and administrative officers, who were by law elected to office previous to the rebellion, and whose general duties were restricted to city, county, town, village or parish for which they were elected; provided, that the benefit of the act shall not extend to any persons, although included in the foregoing classes, who resigned their seats as members of Congress, or who resigned as officers of the army or navy, and afterwards joined the rebellion, as a member of a convention in any State which adopted ordinance secession.

Mr. PERCE enquired whether the bill would remove the disabilities from any but those who were already included in the bill that had passed the House?

Mr. RANDALL replied that it did not relieve nearly as many; thot it only applied to small officials in towns, villages and counties, that it was entirely unobjectionable and relieved only those who could have had no agency in the promotion of secession.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—It seems to me that it is objectionable in the proviso.

Mr. CONGER—Does it provide for making applications for relief?

Mr. RANDALL—It does not, but I have no objection to an amendment to that effect. I want that public affairs in the South shall be run by intelligent people, and by people who were really dragged into the rebellion.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso, requiring persons relieved to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before the Clerk of the United States District Court in which they reside.

The Bill Passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed without the yeas and nays.

The Fisheries.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain, in relating to the fisheries and its consideration was assigned for the third Tuesday in March.

Drawing for Seats.

A movement was made for a fresh draw of seats, and after various episodes and much confusion the malcontents carried their point, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table being negatived—Yeas, 93, nays, 104.

The Amendments.

MR. PETERS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the highest patriotism and most enlightened public policy demand of all political parties and of all citizens acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution and such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual. Agreed to 120 to 51.

MR. BROOKS, (N. Y.,) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as valid parts of the Constitution. Agreed to 166 to 22.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

Mr. RANDALL—These laws are unconstitutional.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I think you had better take those cases to the Supreme Court.

Without taking a vote on the resolution or disposing of the question for drawing seats, the House adjourned.

◆

A CRISIS!

THE ALABAMA CRISIS.

What the English and Continental Newspapers Think—Johnny Bull's Braggadocio.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A London special says that the excitement over the Alabama Claims continues in the newspapers, but the journals which did oppose the scheme outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement which furnishes so convenient a diversion from awkward home topics is certainly fostered by the Government, and any embarrassment, which it may cause them in the future the Government can easily escape from by an appeal to the popular prejudice against American extravagance.

The *Daily Telegraph* complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case. The *Telegraph* also says that the demand of indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous that it leaves no other resort but to shut the door in the face of all indirect damages.

The *Daily News* contained a statement to the same effect.

The *Times* says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the whole agreement at Augsburg.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the attempt of England to forestall the European judgment to gain an opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The *Zeitung* contrasts the silence and moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English press.

The Vienna *Neue Freue Press* says England assumes to be a party and a judge at one and the same time.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The question of American claims for indirect damages, against Great Britain, is not a novelty. It was distinctly formulated in the protocol of the Treaty of Washington, without the protest of the British Commissioners.

What the White House Men is Doing.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The British note to our Government concerning the Alabama Claims, made no formal demand for any indirect damages. It alluded to the excitement of the public mind, and the different interpretations put upon the Treaty. At a Cabinet meeting yesterday the subject was talked over, and the opinion was unanimous that the reference of all claims to the Geneva tribunal was absolute to that body, and must be left to the rejection or allowance of the claims for indirect damages. This view was concurred in by Sumner and Banks.

General Sheridan was in consultation with the President yesterday. The strength of the country, in a military point of view, was canvassed. It is known that orders have been sent to our military forts to have everything brought up to a point of perfection. The naval circles are also active.

The Kanucks Confident.

TORONTO, February 7.—The papers throughout the Dominion this morning contain articles on the Alabama Treaty. Their general tone is moderate, although the American terms are considered inadmissable. No serious difficulty is apprehended.

"England Outwitted"—"Astute Lawyers and Novices."

LONDON, February 7.—The subject of the Treaty of Washington and the claims of the American Government for indirect damages was again introduced in the House of Commons to-day, and gave rise to another exciting discussion. Ralph Osborne, member for Waterford City, addressed the House at length, and in the course of his remarks said that the Alabama question was the most momentous one that England had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the astute lawyers who composed the American Commission with the novices representing England, and said that the latter had been completely outwitted. "If," said he, "lawyers had planned the English cause, we could escape with the paying of six millions sterling. The American Commissioners had served their country well, and achieved a triumph." Osborne, continuing, said that the trouble lay at home. The government had armies which could not march, and ships which were unseaworthy, and now they had a treaty which they could not stand upon.

Arthur J. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, blamed the Government for all the trouble which had been wrought. He thought, however, that the American Government would recede from its extreme demands, but said that in case it did not, England, having admitted the principle of indirect claims, must be prepared to meet the enormous demands of the United States. Gladstone and several other members defended the action of the Commissioners and of the Government, and said they hoped the American claim for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

[Special to N. Y. Telegram.]

Correspondence Between U. S. Minister Schenck and Secretary Fish.

LONDON. February 5, 1872.

To Honorable Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR—In view of the expression of opinion as to what the action of Great Britain should be in reference to the Geneva Conference, on the part of Chief Justice Cockburn, and the general tone of the English press, I desire to be officially informed whether the Government of the United States will in any degree recede from its claims for indemnity, as recently presented.

Your Obedient Servant,
ROBERT M. SCHENCK,
Envoy Extraordiuary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Ftbruary 5, 1872.

To Honorable Robert M. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, London:

SIR—You are authorized ta affirm that in no event will the Government of the United States recede from the position it has taken in relation to the Washington Treaty. Your Obedient Servant,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Our Government Determined Not to Revise its "Case."

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The position taken by gentlemen closely connected with the administration of the Government is that the British High Commissioners perfectly understand the views of the American High Commissioners in the regulation of the Treaty of Washington, both from its terms and the assertion in the protocol and that, therefore, our Government is altogether justified in presenting the case as it has, claiming consequential damages. In case the Board of Arbitrators shall not award a gross sum in satisfaction of the so called Alabama claims this Government is willing to stand by the decision of the Arbitrators. It is known, that though the British Commissioners had full powers, they frequently consulted their home Government, and acted in accordance with its wishes in all they did.

It is officially asserted that if the claim for consequential damages had not been presented, and was not to be passed upon, there might be a complaint by the people of the United States that the provision was made for a partial settlement only of the differences between the two countries. Such claim, was, therefore, presented for a full settlement in the interest of peace, and to preclude future disputes. This government has not yet received the text of the letter from Lord Granville to Gen. Schenck, and therefore, cannot take official action upon it. There is no probability whatever, that our Government will withdraw any part of its statement of the case, but will leave the British Government to pursue its own course, or the tribunal of arbitrators to act in the premises according to the treaty stipulations. Nor is it likely that our counsel will take any action to accommodate the British Government.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Granville's Dispatch—Gladstone's Speech—Our Arbitrator Homeward Bound

LONDON, February 7.—Earl Granville's dispatch contains no threat to withdraw from the arbitration, and makes neither a demand nor a proposal. It simply calls attention in temperate and conciliatory language to the meaning that England attaches to the treaty

Gladstone's speeches yesterday and today are widely criticised as mischievous, offensive and needlessly irritating, and it is believed that several members of the Cabinet strongly disapprove of their passionate tone. The Cabinet and people are unanimous for abandoning the arbitration, unless the American claims are modified. There is no intention to offer an affront to America. The situation is regarded in the highest English and American quarters as extremely grave, but not hopeless.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams goes home on Saturday.

ENGLAND.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 6.—The following is a verbatim report of the Queen's speech before Parliament to-day:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your re-assembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my son from most imminent danger, and my lively recollection of the profound universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial. I purpose that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., conformably to God and the becoming usages of former days, that the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by thanksgiving in Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accommodations for the members of Parliament. The assurances of friendship that I receive from foreign powers continue in all respects satisfactory and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors will at all times be steadily directed towards the maintenance of these friendly relations. The slave trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my Government. In the South Sea Islands the name of the British Empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices, and, in one of them, the murder of an exemplary prelate cast fresh light upon some of the baneful consequences. A bill will be presented to you for facilitating the trial of offenses of this class in Australia. Endeavors will be made to increase, in other forms, means for the counteraction of this evil.

Various communications have passed between my Government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty concluded in 1860, from divergence in views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws, this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention; both sides, however, have uniformly brought their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has so long prevailed between the nations. Papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

The Alabama Claims.

The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama Claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Bases were laid before the arbitrators in behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States, large claims are included, which are understood, on my part, not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the two governments have been presented to his Imperial Majesty. The Commission to sit at Washington has been appointed and is now in session, The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the President of the Dominion of Canada, await its assembling.

Turning to domestic affairs, I am glad to apprise you that, with a very few exceptions,

Ireland

has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active and the advance in agricultural industry is remarkable.

I am able, also, to congratulate you so far as present experience allows my judgment to be passed, upon the perceptible diminuation in the number ot both graver crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and will at once be laid before you. I trust you will find it suitable to the circumstances of the country. The state of the revenue affords favorable indications of demand for employment and of the general condition of the people. Indications which are corroborated by a decline of pauperism not inconsiderate.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Your attention is invited to several measures acknowledged of national interest, among these are bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of miners, for amendment of the licensing system, for fixing the relations of the superior courts of justice and appeals, in particular, a bill having for its main object the establishment of secret voting, together with a measure relating to corrupt practices at parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented. Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you. Likewise legislative provisions, founded on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

You, my Lords and Gentlemen, will, I am confident, apply your well known assiduity to the work of legislation, which from the increasing exigencies of mondern society, still seems to grow upon your hands, and I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom to sustain the costant efforts of the Crown and to discharge the duties, uphold the right and defend the honor of the Empire.

Demonstration in Favor of Charles Dilke—Alabama Claims.

LONDON, February 6.—The demonstration at Trafalgar Square by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, was attended with comparative quiet. The procession, numbering at least fourteen thousand persons, many of whom wore phrygian capes, marched to Trafalgar Square. Numerous red flags were borne throughout the line, and bands played the Marseilles.

At the banquet of the Liberals at Lainbetu last night, Wm. McArthur, M. P. in his speech referred to the Alabama claims, and said he scorned the claims of the United States government for indirect damages,

The Washington Treaty

LONDON, February 6.—There was a full attendance of the members at the assembling of the House of Commons to-day.

Frederick A. Milbank, member for North Riding of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches delivered at Newcastle and other places during the recess of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the House to the paragraph in the Royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He animadverted at some length upon the Treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, and Premier Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assemblage of the arbiters at Geneva, Mr. Diraelli wanted to know why the Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The Royal speech was signally unsatisfactory and showed, in his opinion, that the Government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and unpractical, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Mr. Disraeli, sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph in the royal speech.

Mr. Gladstone followed in reply. He said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession, short of national honor, to establish friendly relations with America and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the Ameri can demands, which, of itself, proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.]

Sir William Sterling Maxwell was installed, yesterday, as Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

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POLITICAL.

Nomination of Richard D. Hubbard for Governor of Connecticut—Text of the Resolutions.

NEW HAVEN, February 6.—The Democratic State Committee to-day nominated Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, for Governor by acclamation.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., February 6.—The following is the full ticket nominated today in the Democratic State Convention:

For Governor—Richard G. Hubbard, of Hartford.

Lieutenant Governor—Charles Atwater, of New Haven.

Secretary of State—John W. Stetson, of Norwich.

Treasurer—Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury.

Comptroller—Thomas Sanford, of Redding.

Mrs. Hooker was advised not to appear and she did not.

The delegates to the National Convention are: At large—A. E. Burr, Hartford; Charles R. Ingersoll, New Haven; Daniel A. Daniels, Killingly: William H. Barnum, Salisbury.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention:

The first recognizes the late amendments to the Constitution as deserving the support of all good citizens.

The second demands with equal suffrage for all complete amnesty for all.

The third demands a genuine reform of the tariff and no discrimination in favor of monopolists.

The fourth denounces the abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections and thanks those Senators who have compelled the disclosure of these misdeeds.

The fifth denounces centralization and the growing encroachments of executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; packing a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; seating of members of Congress not elected by the people.

The sixth declares that there should be an uprising of the people to keep from power men who prostitute their official power for selfish interests.

The seventh denounces any repudiation of the national debt.

The eighth sympathizes with the Cubans and denounces their oppressors.

The ninth favors a liberal system of free schools and denounces any interference of the Government with the system.

The last resolution endorses Governor English's administration, and pledges its support to Hubbard.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the ne Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life! Do you ish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? I your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity s heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all bu the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiess, and that of posterity, depends upon promp use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE
OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
stablished upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

GRANT'S FRIENDS.

The Election in the Fourth District—What Colonel McClure is Going To Do About It—A Mass of Evidence of Fraud—High Officials Implicated—The Election to be Contested, &c.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Rad., of Wednesday.]

The Fourth Senatorial election seems to be the general topic of conversation, and the meagre majority obtained by Mr. Gray is gennerally commented on.

In the morning papers there appeared a card from Mr. McClure, stating that he was going to prosecute the frauds to their fountain head, and, in order to ascertain Colonel McClure's plan of action, one of the reporters of the *Bulletin*, this morning, called on and interviewed him.

Rep.—Well, Colonel, 'what are you going to do about it?"

Colonel—I'm going to do just what I've stated all along. I shall push this thing to such an ending as will show that frauds and repeaters cannot defeat the will of the people, and the perpetrators go unpunished.

Reporter—Have you any evidence of frauds?

At this question the Colonel's countenance brightened and smile was plainly perceptible.

Colonel—I have a complete mass of the most damaging sort of testimony. I have been up all night collecting it. My rooms at the Continental were crowded with citizens of the several wards, who came

TO RECORD THE FRAUDS PERPETRATED,

and who furnished not only the information of the frauds, but the names, facts and figures.

Reporter—Were the frauds confined to any particular ward or wards?

Colonel—No; they were general; but the bulk of them seem to have been perpetrated in the Nineteenth and Twentieth. I have the testimony to show that in these two wards I was cheated out of sixteen hundred votes, and the evidence has not stopped coming in yet. The testimony to this effect is so clear and concise that no one can doubt the perpetration of the rascality. Men whom I never dreamed would take any interest in the matter after the election, called upon me last evening, and

OFFERED THEIR EVIDENCE, THEIR TIME AND THEIR SERVICE,

to aid in hunting down the "roughs" who ruled in their precincts. Why to state the case frankly, I never knew of such bare-faced outrages as have been perpetrated

Rep.—Did you not expect to gain the Twenty-second ward?

Col.—Well, I was not confident, but I cannot think that the majority there is correct.

Rep.—When do you propose to move in this matter.

Col. I shall commence operations as soon as I can possibly get my testimony arranged, probably to-morrow As I have stated, my rooms last night were crowded with citizens, and I have been up all night taking the testimony; consequently I have not had the time to arrange it.

Reporter—Will you contest this election?

Colonel—Most assuredly I shall!

Reporter—Will you get it?

Colonel—Certainly, sir. Do you imagine that there are not some honest Republicans in the State Senate?

Reporter—Don't ask such conundrums so early in the day, Colonel!

Colonel, (Laughing.)—Well, I'll answer for you; I believe there are!

Reporter—Suppose Mr. Gray (I suppose you'll grant he'll get the certificate) should vote as Mr. Dechert did in the Lyndall contest, what then?

Colonel—That wouldn't make a particle of difference. Besides, the Republicans are on record as opposing the action of Dechert. Oh, no!

I'LL GET THE CONTEST,

you can rely on that.

Rep.—And do you expect to gain it?

Colonel—Yes, sir; but before I begin a contest in Harrisburg I shall have secured convictions in the criminal courts. I tell you, sir, again, that I am going to push this thing to the end, and when I make my move you and the community will be astonished and astounded over the arrests. Why, sir, the head and front of this system of fraud were men high in office and standing, but not so high that the law won't reach them, as well as their tools.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S TIME.

The Board of Appeals Sustains the Record.

Among the decisions just promulgated by the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Congress for their meeting held in Providence, R. I., on the 9th and 10th of January, is that in the matter of the application of S. D. Bruce et al., for a decision respecting the validity of the record of 2.17 claimed to have been made by the bay mare Goldsmith Maid on the Cold Spring Track at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 6th of September, 1871. After reviewing the case at length the Board decides:

First—That Cold Spring Course, on the day of said race, exceeded a mile in length, measured in the manner required by article 19 of the by-laws.

Second—That said race was a public race, within the scope and meaning of rule 42.

Third—That the official record of said association presents no protest or other allegation of any disqualification as to either horse; and that said record contains conclusive evidence that Goldsmith Maid won said race in three heats, of which the time as taken by the judges and properly placed in the record of said association, was severally 2.20¼, 2.17, 2.20¼.

Fourth—That the proof is conclusive that in each heat of said race said Goldsmith Maid trotted fairly and performed a full mile.

Fifth—That the judges of said race employed the assistance of all necessary persons to enable themselves to properly understand and judge the race in all its parts; and that the knowledge which they thus possessed of the performance, and the aforesaid decision of said race which they have recorded, were not in any reasonable sense invalidated in consequence of an interruption of their personal view over a part of the course caused by objects occupying the range of their vision.

For these reasons we confirm the validity of the record produced by said association, which establishes that Goldsmith Maid, in the second heat of said race, trotted a mile in 2.17.

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AT an election held in East Liverpool on Saturday last, the citizens by a majority of twenty-four, decided to entirely prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the borough limits.

SICKNESS in Cleveland from eating hog is of common occurence. It could not well be otherwise. We once heard a very eminent physician say that "God condemned the hog in the Old Testament and said nothing to the contrary in the New." Is any one prepared to dispute him?—*Carroll Chronicle.*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Oil City military companies, firemen and civic societies are preparing for a parade on the 22d instant.

IN Chester county, ground hogs climb up cornstalks and eat the ears off—and then pull the stalks up after them.

THERE is a village in Luzerne county, called Mud Town, in which there are five gin mills licensed and unlicensed.

PERRY HASS, tried at Sunbury for the murder of Martin Oberdorf, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

PENNSYLVANIA has more postoffices than any other State of the Union. The number of postoffices in Pennsylvania is 2,893, and in New York, 2,600.

ICE, which measured twelve inches in thickness, was cut from the old race, above the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a few days ago.

MR. LYONS, of Lake township, Mercer county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 22d. He was at Shurch on Sabbath, and was in his usual health when the family retired.

THE Democrats of Altoona have placed in nomination a powerful ticket headed by a former Cambrian, Wm. Murray, Esq.,—as honorable, energetic and trustworthy a gentleman as can be scared up anywhere—for the important position of Mayor.—Cambria *Freeman.*

DANIEL SHENFELDER, Esq., shot, a few days ago, near his pottery in Reading, a cat which was raving mad. The cat was in the house of one of the men employed in the pottery of Mr. S., and it was well that the animal was so summarily disposed of.

A MAN named Lewis Purnsley, of Kennett cut one day last week three cords of wood with a common wood saw. Each stick was cut into three pieces, all being accomplished in the short space of eight hours. The wood was a mixture of hickory, oak, walnut and chestnut.—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

AN unknown benefactor has contracted with one of the Reading bakers to deliver 100 loaves of bread every week to the Relief Society of that city, to be distributed among the poor, with orders to increase the supply if necessary, he paying the expense.

A WELL on the Daniel Ritts farm between Petersburg and the Clarion river was struck last week and has since been producing from one hundred to one hundred add fifty barrels of oil a day. This is now about as large a well as any in the whole oil region.

A PITTSTON paper says its citizens had seventeen fights on Sunday, the 12th ult., a shooting match for a barrel of beer, and closed the exercises in the evening with an illumination—two geese were covered with tar and then set on fire and driven through the streets.

A HARDY, honest looking miner from the anthracite coal regions, walked into the Mayor's office, Thursday night last, and asked for permission to sleep on the bench there till next morning—he had walked over a hundred miles in three days and had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours—he was tired of mining coal where for a large part of the year strikes were the fashion and co-operative associations ruled supreme and concluded to get out of their jurisdiction. He was provided with supper and lodging till next morning. His appetite would have frightened a boarding house keeper into spasms.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

"HOUSES to let" are very scarce in Cadiz.

BELLAIRE has decided to have watrr works erected.

THERE are now 945 inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary.

THE Canton barbers have been ordered to close their shops on Sundays.

THE days are lengthening at the rate of about seventy-five seconds per day.

SALEMITES paid $119 75 for mush and milk at a festival held there last week. They must like it.

DAYTON, Columbus, Mansfield and Cincinnati all want the State Fair for the next two years.

THE small pox has nearly disappeared from Steubenville. There are now only five cases in the city.

FINDLAY papers refuse to publish births because they are too numerous, and besides it is difficult to find both parties.

SILVESTER MORTON, a horse thief, and Ed. Mountain and Cory Wallace, burglars, broke jail at Canfield, and escaped.

A SCHOOL HOUSE at Dayton filled with 600 children took fire. They were all saved from injury by the courage and calmness of the lady teachers.

THE Hocking *Sentinel* says: Mrs. Leah Ruble, aged 86 years, of that county, has had 15 children, 118 grand children and 138 great grand children.

WE are informed that the cloth pedlers succeeded in a week in selling over five thousand dollars worth of their "shoddy goods" in this county.—Wyandott *Nation.*

AT a recent term of the Fayette county, Ohio, Common Pleas, the liquor dealers were put through again. Three were fined one hundred and fifty dollars each, three one hundred each, and one fifty.

THE people of Massillon pay $3 50 for coal per ton. Canton folks get caal for $2 50. We suppose the secret of this is, Canton has the stuff in greater abundance.

THE attempt to force colored children into the common schools, with white children, is causing trouble at Mason, Oak Grove and other places in Warren county.

THE new M. E. Church at Akron was dedicated on Sunday, the 21st inst. The cost of the entire structure is $121,000. A subscription of $32,089 was raised to complete the payment of its debt.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

What's the Matter Now?

The Grand Army of the Republic seems to have fallen from grace if we may judge by the "thunder all round." The Washington papers contain the following:

> Another defalcation has been developed, in connection with the Pension Bureau, involving the abstraction of a sum variously estimated, but which will probably reach fully $15,000, if not more.
>
> Mr. William T. Collins, the United States pension agent for the District of Columbia, and editor of the *Grand Army Journal*, is the principal in the transaction, and it is supposed that the money for which he has been brought to book has been sunk in that paper.

A few weeks ago the aristocratic newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia, refused to attend the G. A. R. Ball—refused to receive them in Independence Hall and treated them as a lot of "small potatoes," and now right here in the Banner county—the Gibralter of the G. A. R. business, the House of Refuge Board through the committee in a "chilly" letter refuse to play at the Grand Army fair. If the conundrum is not too serious, we should be pleased to know "why is this thus?"

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Warehouse Burned Out.

Yesterday morning at ten minutes past four o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper story of the three story brick building, No. 140 Wood street, occupied by the agency of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The lower story of the building is occupied as a salesroom, and the second story as a storing and adjusting room. The fire was discovered by a little daughter of Mr. Omohundro, chief clerk. She heard something falling, and opened the door of her room leading up to the attic to discover what was the matter. She was driven back by smoke and flame, and saw that the whole space was full of fire. She gave the alarm instantly, and the inmates had little time for anything except to save themselves. Mr. O's children were carried out with only their night clothes on. The fire was already burning through the ceilings of the rooms, and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Omohundro, who staid to try to save some of the articles in the apartments. were soon driven down stairs

The fire department was soon on hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had penetrated below the attic. The roof of the building was entirely destroyed, and in many places the ceilings of the third story were burned through. The upper part of the place was thoroughly drenched with the water thrown, and carpets, furniture and clothing suffered considerably.

The building is owned by Mr. Isaac Taylor. The damage to it will amount, perhaps, to $1,000, fully covered by insurance. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Omohundro have not made any estimate of their individual losses as yet.

Fire Marshal Butler investigated the matter yesterday morning, and is of the opinion that the fire originated from a defective flue.

Patents Issued, and Postoffice Changes.

The following list of patents was issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, for the week ending January 30th, 1872, reported by J McC. Perkins & Co., Washington, D. C.:

Shawl pattern, design, Henry Boot, Philadelphia.

Apparatus for burning hydro-carbon, Isaac Hendrick, Philadelphia.

Shoe last, Wm. J. B. Mills, Philadelphia.

Machine for cutting off bolts, Henderson M. Powers, Lancaster.

Die for cutting hat boxes, Fred. Shoettle, Philadelphia.

Car coupling, Jas. Temple, Bellefonte; Car brake, same.

Machine for stuffing horse collars, Lewis P. Woods, Indiana.

Boiler-flue scraper, Jas. H. Dunn, Blairsville.

Fishing apparatus, Orange M. Fuller, Catasaugua.

Shuttle fastner, Peter Keefer and Enos M. Reazor, Reading.

Freight elevator, Wm. F. Morrow, Shippensburg.

Manufacture of Iron and Steel, Charles M. Nez, York.

Telegraphic insolator and bracket, John Robertson, Carbondale.

Wood pavement, Geo. A. Beidler, Philadelphia.

Platen guage, Hulbert Byxbe, Williamsport.

Automatic fire regulator, G. Morgan Eldridge, Philadelphia.

Propeller, Geo. L. McCay. Linwood Station, Delaware county.

Pitman for harvester, Jacob M. Mourer, Millheim, Centre county.

Paint and varnish brushes, Alex. Randol, Pittsburgh.

Valve cock, Jas. Walsh, Philadelphia.

Rotary steam engine, Gustavus R. Winkler, Williamsport.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Crawford Corners, Venango county, Jas. H. Wick, P. M.

Wagner, Mifflin county, George Taylor, P. M.

Painter, Mifflin county, Francis H. Miller, P. M.

McClure, Snyder county, Abraham L. Holshue, P. M.

Harmon's Creek, Washington county, David Snyder, P. M.

Denny, Butler county, Levi Heidrick, P. M.

Wallace's Switch, Washington county, John T. Haley, P. M.

Reys, York county, Jos. B. Murphy, P. M.

"EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR."

But Three Operas in Pittsburgh, when Four were Advertised—The Reason Why—Dissatisfaction Among Ticket Holders.

After considerable newspaper puffing, the agent of Wachtel made his appearance in this city, and arranged for four operas, the last of which "Lucretia Borgia," was to have been given this (Saturday) evening. The sale of tickets was announced, but they did not go off as rapidly as those interested desired they should go, and the prospect for the last performance promised an array of empty seats; so it was announced that in order that the company could reach Cincinnati in time to perform on Monday evening there would be no opera here on Saturday. The sale of seats for Friday night was good, while only about one hundred were disposed of for Saturday evening. Some of those who secured seats for the latter evening called early enough to get them exchanged for Friday, while those who neglected doing so at an early hour, were forced to take back seats, some could get no seats at all, and others, no doubt, who did not learn of the change, still hold tickets for to-night. The real facts are that if the prospect had been good for a full house to-night, we would not have heard anything of this Cincinnati business, and this is the reason why "the Greatest Tenor" will not sing here this evening. Other cities that desire to hold this troupe for the time they advertise must see to it that the operas promised for the last nights are well patronized, otherwise they will be disappointed.

Well, we don't know that Pittsburghers should complain, for we have before stated, and many agree with us, that while Wachtel is a success as a high tenor, his voice is not so pure or sweet as Brignoli's. The press in other cities should not repeat this, provided they wish to exchange tickets for operas that do not come off, for those that do. Perhaps Mr. Wachtel's agents misrepresent him, and if so, they need his attention.

Infant Suffocated.

Sunday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of an infant three months old belonging to Isabella Thornton First ward, Allegheny. The child was in apparent good health at three o'clock yesterday morning, and three hours afterwards the child was fonnd dead. Dr. Langfitt was called in and testified that the child died of suffocation and congestion of the brain, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. No suspicion of foul play is entertained.

THE POST FOR 1872.

The year 1872 will be one franght with unusual political interest to the people of the whole country—there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

And at all times and under all circumstances defend and sustain such a government against all attacks, it matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

The following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutions against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by the foundes of the Republic.
2. Opposition to military rule and dictation under any pretext or alleged necessity.
3. Equal rights to all citizens, including the right for every citizen to be tried for an alleged offense, in the civil courts, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.
4. Free and fair elections everywhere, without interference by the President, or intimidation by Federal bayonets.
5. Reduced taxation, honest economical government, and Civil Service Reform.
6. A financial policy that will not oppress the productive industries of the country.
7. An end to lobby schemes, monopolies and land grabbing.
8. A change of the public administration and the overthrow of the cormorants who are now depleting the public treasury,
9. The overthrow of the corrupt State governments in the South which impose heavier burdens of taxation upon the North by keeping half the country in a state of Bankruptcy and Poverty.

THE WEEKLY POST

Will not only reflect the sentiments of the Demoratic party fearlessly, boldly and with a decent firmness, but will also be a vehicle of News.

THE LATEST MARKETS,

Down to the hour of going to press, including not only the Live Stock Markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but every principal point in the world.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

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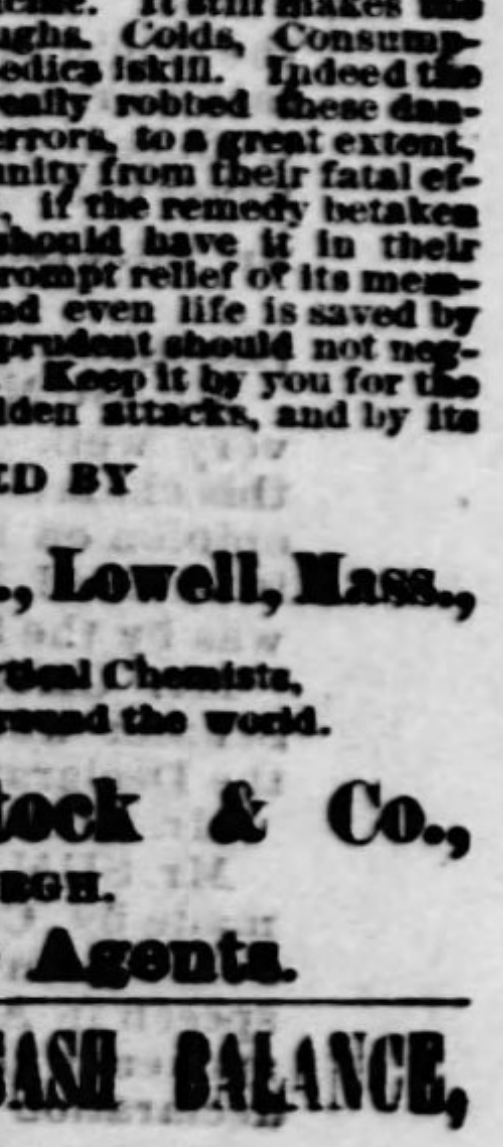

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

Amnesty.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and the amnesty bill was taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was thirsting after the passage of this bill, but his political associates favored it, and he supposed it would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that the Senate would insist that those who desired amnesty should take the Supplementary Civil Rights bill with it, as so far from there being any incompatibility between the two measures, he thought it eminently fit that they should go together. The passage of the Civil Rights bill would serve to reconcile the people of the North to the passage of the Amnesty bill, and if the friends of the Amnesty bill were acting in good faith, they would not refuse amnesty, because it was coupled with this measure of justice. If they did he would then wait for amnesty, until they changed their minds. Everybody knew that this amnesty bill was really a bill to

Reinforce the Democratic Party,

and before passing it, it would be well to know what was the intention of that party in dealing with the colored men of the South. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had delivered a very ingenious and able speech in support of the theory that the only proper way to deal with rebels was to forgive them fully and quickly. As usual, that Senator had constructed his theory without reference to facts, and seemed to have adopted the idea, that if facts conflicted with his theory, so much the worse for the facts. [Laughter.] He (Carpenter) saw no evidence of the soundness of the Senator's theory in this case. The government had been extremely merciful and generous in dealing with rebels, but that policy had not produced the happy effects attributed to it by Mr. Schurz. The rebels, as a class, had given no evidence of repentance or loyalty, and he believed that within twelve months from the passage of a bill relieving Jefferson Davis of his disabilities, he (Davis) would be elected to the Senate.

He knew that the intelligent politicians at the South intended to behave reasonably well until the passage of the amnesty bill, and he had no doubt they

Regretted the Ku Klux Outrages

as obstacles in the way of such a bill, but whenever it should pass, and put Jefferson Davis on the same footing with Generals Grant and Sherman he expected no more consideration at the South for the sentiments of Northern Yankees. He regretted the turn which the debate had taken yesterday, and scouted the idea that if this civil rights bill was rejected the colored voters would abandon the Republican party. He would vote for the bill himself, but he wished to have it amended and at the proper time would offer a substitute, leaving out the provision applicable to churches. He thought it doubtful whether Congress had power to enact that provision, and he was very certain that even if the power existed, it would be very unwise and injurious to colored men themselves to exercise it in this way.

Mr. THURMAN asked Mr. Carpenter whether his substitute retained the provision relating to schools.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. THURMAN—I remember listening to an argument by the Senator a year or two ago, in which he combated the idea that the federal government had

Any Right to Interfere with the Schools.

any I would like to know on what principle he now claims for the federal government the right to interfere with education in the States.

Mr. CARPENTER—The question is easily answered. What I doubted then, was whether Congress had power to enter upon a government scheme of education in States, and appropriate money to support schools.

But while reflection has led me to doubt still more, I have no doubt of the power of this government under the Constitutional amendments to say that the colored man shall have his rights in the common schools, and on that subject I hope the Republican party will never back one inch. The distinction seems to me perfectly clear between voluntary institutions, whether incorporated or not, which ought not to be interfered with, and those institutions which are founded and maintained for the general good and at public expense.

Mr. THURMAN—The question is not whether the colored people shall have the benefit of the public schools. The question is whether the power of regulation is

Taken Away From the State,

so that, while you do give the colored people the benefit of the common schools, you shall be compelled to give it in a particular way.

Mr. CARPENTER—I ask whether, under the Constitution, we cannot provide that no State shall exclude a colored man from, for instance, the right to bring suit or produce a witness; and does that take away from the States the right to regulate their courts? Not at all. But it does say to them; "In this particular discriminate."

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) said that Mr. Sumner's amendment was to be put upon the amnesty bill for the purpose of defeating it. Those who insisted on the amendment knew well that the Southern people would rather do without amnesty than accept it

Saddled With Such a Provision.

And for one he would say that human ingenuity could not devise a proposition of the character of a civil rights bill that he would accept.

He then discussed, at great length, the history of the doctrine of secession, and the unconstitutional acts of the Republican party, and announced that having been born in a land of freedom, he would go down to his grave in the assertion of the rights of free thought and free speech.

No Vote Yet.

Without reaching a vote the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Boutwell's Syndicate.

The debate was resumed on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means as to the transactions of the Syndicate.

Mr. MAYNARD, a member of the Committee, made an elaborate argument in defense of the Secretary, and in support of the resolution of a majority of the Committee.

Mr. KELLEY, (Penna.) followed and asked what sort of an outcry the Democrats of the House would have raised if the Secretary of the Treasury had refused the offer of Foreign bankers to take one hundred and thirty-five millions of the public debt at four per cent,, and had continued to pay six per cent? What answer would it have been for the Secretary to say that he found a devergence of opinion among lawyers on an immaterial point of law, and thought he had better not do it until Congress should construe that immaterial point of law? They would have made the country ring with the story that the Secretary of the Treasury rather than reduce the interest of bonds in the hands of his pets, had, on an immaterial point, gone on paying six per cent., while eminent bankers of Europe were clamoring for the five per cent. bonds. He went on to ridicule Mr. Cox's pretentions to public virtue in the matter, contrasting with it the "Ring" frauds of New York, and referring to what Cox had spoken, at the meeting in New York, in favor of the re-election of Mike Norton, Tweed's Lieutenant, to the Senate of the State of New York.

Mr. COX said that in his speech on that occasion he had condemned the ring frauds. He hoped that the corruption of the men who had managed public affairs in New York city to the humiliation of the Democratic party would not form a justification in the House of Representatives for this syndicate transaction. As to Mike Norton, he had presented only the form of a city charter in the Senate, and it was carried against him by

Republicans Who Were Purchased Up.

Mr. KELLEY said that he had to resume the floor.

Mr. COX said it was time. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY would not pause to ask who had bought up the Republicans, but they were certainly bought up by largess, and from millions stolen by Tweed, Norton & Co.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—They were cheap men.

Mr. KELLEY—That was not necessarily so, as a man who stole twenty million dollars could afford to buy pretty high priced men as politicians go. [Laughter.] He did not mean to assail Mr. Cox, who was pure in his personal character, but who was nevertheless a partizan.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and means,

Closed the Debate,

and apologized for addressing the House at this late stage of such a dry debate. His justification for it being that if the charges made against the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had made a transaction with the syndicate in defiance of the law were true, and if the House pronounced it true, that fact would deal a blow at the credit of the nation more severely than any it had sustained even from rebellion and war.

He proceeded to defend the Secretary, and said he had victoriously shown that he had not violated but had executed the law. Supposing that the syndicate had made such profits as the gentlemen had alleged, and had made them at the expense of the government, which was not the case, what profits had the United States made out of the transaction? In negotiating $200,000,000 of five per cent. bonds and withdrawing the same amount of six per cent. bonds. It had a saving of $2,000,000 a year; or $20,000,000 at the end of ten years. That put at interest would make $26,000,000 at the end of ten years. The present value of that saving was $14,840,000.

The benefit of the success of funding that $200,000,000 did not end there. It had so strengthened American credit abroad as to render it certain that the balance of the debt could be funded at four per cent. In that connection he read a letter of Assistant Secretary Richardson, dated London, 30th December, relating to a conversation, which the writer had recently with the Governor of the Bank of England, who is represented as saying that until lately he had always thought that the debt could not be funded, but that now it had been shown that the resources of the country were so immense, and the determination to maintain its credit so fixed and settled, that we should soon be able to borrow money at four per cent.

The vote was taken, and the resolution, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had neither increased the bonded debt, nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law, was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 110; nays, 86.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

After the committee had read forty pages of the bill, and while there was still thirty pages unread, an arrangement was made that that the committee should rise and report the bill allowing certain amendments to be offered in the House.

Mr. TAFFE offered an amendment, providing that no payment shall be made to tribes that are at war with the United States, but that if portions of such tribes shall remain at peace and observe their treaty obligations, payment may be made to such portion *pro rata*, and also providing that all appropriations for Indians shall be liable to payment for depredations committed by any of those tribes.

Without disposing of the amendment the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

The Educational Fund Bill.

to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. MCHENRY made a speech against the bill.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.) opposed the bill, saying that he regarded it as opening and paving the way for a comprehensive system of national education, for a postal telegraph law and for other kindred legislation, until every right heretofore regarded as being vested in the States will be absorbed by the general government.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill, and referred to Mr. Hoar's speech in support of it, as being unworthy of him, as being designed to make

False Charges Against the Democratic Party

in connection with education. He characterized that speech as extremely discreditable to Mr. Hoar and unjust towards the Democratic party, whose record in connection with education was illustrious and glorious. The State of Indiana had today a munificent educational fund of about eight and a half millions.

Mr. HOAR suggested that that fund came from public lands.

Mr. KERR—By no means.

Mr. HOAR—No part of it?

Mr. KERR—I did not say so.

Mr. HOAR—No, but I asked you—that is all.

Mr. KERR cited from what sources the fund was derived, three and a half million being from bonds issued by the State, and about four millions from public lands.

Mr. HOAR—Then the gentleman admits that the bill is precisely in the line of the Democratic policy in better days.

Mr. KERR—This bill is precisely out of the line with the Democratic policy, and is precisely in the line of the present and past policy of the Republican party towards the States of the Union.

He proceeded to discuss the details of the bill and to state his objections to them. One of the objections which he had to the bill was that it required a system of not only free public schools, but of mixed public schools. He was in favor of giving a free and equal education to all children of the country, but he was not in favor of that miserable system, which did

Curse Both Races

by mixing them up in common schools.

Another objection was that its practical operations would be to transfer the legal control of the educational systems from the rightful keeping of the people of the State to that of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BIRD opposed the bill as being a child of the Freedman's Bureau, and a revival of that system of legislation.

Mr. PARKER (N. H.) opposed the bill, and claimed that the Democratic party had always been the special champion of education, and he referred to the last message of the Governors of New Hampshire and of New Jersey on that point.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (Penna.) advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Parker's speech, saying that the claim put forward by him for the Democratic party reminded him of a very earnest temperance man "down East," who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] He made a point as to the illiteracy of the Democratic States,

Singling out Especially Delaware.

He denied that the bill required a mixed system of education.

Mr. GOODRICH offered an amendment to distribute the fund for the first ten years, according to the dates of illiteracy in the several States, as shown by the last census.

Mr. McNEELY offered an amendment admitting printing material free of duty.

Mr. BURCHARD suggested certain amendments in the details of the bill. He expressed his joy at hearing the Democrats avow themselves in favor of education, and that their only opposition to the measure was that it would interfere with States rights, but they had failed to show any invasion of States rights. The bill did not compel or seek to compel or enforce the free school system on any State. It was simply intended to persuade the States to establish a free school system, by offering a portion of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. SHELLABARGER advocated the passage of the bill and defended it against the charge of constitutionality. He cited various acts of the legislation which formed precedents for the provisions of this bill.

Mr. BIGGS defended his State, Delaware, from the assertions of Mr. Townsend (Pa.), and remarked that the gentleman lived too near the border line of Delaware, and it was no wonder that he and persons, who were given to his practices, should be a little afraid of the whipping post. [The insinuation against the venerable member from Pennsylvania was so ludicrous, as to provoke laughter all over the House.]

He next turned his attention to the speech made by Mr. Hoar, some weeks ago, in which some illusions were made to the discredit of Delaware, and said that he would read

The Criminal Statistics of the Saintly State of Massachusetts.

He would read the crimes in their alphabetical order. They used up all the letters of the alphabet except the last four. [Laughter.] He found that in four years—1866, '67, '68 and '69, the number of criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts were 10,036. They had increased from 1,945 in 1866 to 3,459 in 1869.

And what were these crimes? *Arson! Adultery! Burglary! Bigamy!* [Laughter.] *Conspiracy to defraud! Drunkenes! Defacing tombstones!* [Laughter.] *Forgery! Horse stealing!* [Laughter.] *Highway robbery! Keeping hotels without a license!* [Laughter.] *Night walking!* [Laughter.] *Obtaining money under false pretenses!* [Laughter.] *Perjury! Polygamy!* [Laughter.] *Playing cards on Sunday! Attending cock fights! Refusing to pay railroad fares! Selling liquor! Selling obscene prints! Selling diseased meat! Threatening to burn churches!* [Laughter.]

When the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts talked about the illiteracy of Delaware, he should tell the House how Massachusetts presented such a black record.

Mr. HOAR asked Mr. Biggs if the source from which he had obtained his statistics did not show that over eighty per cent. of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth.

Mr. BIGGS, interrupting—"That will do. Is that a reasonable thing to ask me to go into the State of Massachusetts and ascertain whether the person, committing such crimes as these is *an Englishman or a Dutchman?*" [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. HOAR—Eighty per cent and more of those crimes were committed by persons of foreign birth, every man of whom votes the Democratic ticket. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BIGGS—The foreigners who have fled from their own countries and come over here; are many of them poor and illiterate, and it is a shame for the gentleman from Massachusetts to undertake to cast such a reflection on the foreign population of the country.

Mr. HOAR—It is the census of the United States that says so, not I.

Mr. BIGGS—I will now proceed to read something, which I think is refreshing. The gentleman said in his speech, the other day, "with what perfect hatred, with what bitter and relentless hatred has the Democratic party pursued those unhappy States of the South! How has that party sought to fasten on that beautiful and unfortunate section of land—every thing that degrades mankind!"

Sir, there is not a man in America to-day day, outside an insane asylum, who believes it. The honorable gentleman in his sober moments [Roars of laughter] would not have ventured to make that statement. We, as Democrats, are friends not only of the South, but of the North, and of the East, and of the West. Who was it that scourged the Southern people? Who was it that

Sent Down Epauletted Scoundrels to the Southern States

for the purpose of persecuting the South? Who is your Governor Bullock? Who is your Governor Scott? And who is your Governor Warmoth? All loyal people! Oh! how THEY loved the South!

They loved her while she had greenbacks for them to finger. They served the country and themselves for pay, and then the whole band packed up and ran away. [Loud laughter.] And yet, the honorable gentleman says that the Democratic party has pursued the Southern people with relentless hatred. Sir, [addressing Mr. Hoar in the midst of general laughter,] *go down on your knees, and with your mouth in the dust, ask God to forgive you for making any such assault on the Democratic party.*

Mr. BIGGS then answered some of the criticisms which Mr. Townsend had made upon Delaware, and he wound up with

A Grand Peroration Which Brought Down the House.

Mr. BRIGHT, (Tenn.), replied to Mr. Hoar's statement regarding the illiteracy of the respective States, and pronounced the statements without foundation.

Mr. McINTYRE offered and advocated a substitute to give the whole fund, not merely half of it to the Southern States for educational purposes. He congratulated the country on the fact that his State, Georgia, had passed from the hands of carpet baggers into the hands of native citizens.

The debate here closed to be renewed on Tuesday next.

Mr. PECK (Ohio) introduced a bill extending to Toledo the privileges of the 300th section of the Internal Revenue act, "allowing goods to be taken there in bond."

The House adjourned. The session tomorrow is only to be for general debate.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Special to THE POST.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Supreme Judges.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—The bill relative to Judicial Districts and increasing the Supreme Judges to seven, was reported with amendments.

Negatively.

The bill providing offices for County School Superintendents, was reported negatively.

The bill authorizing Mt. Washington borough to borrow money, was reported negatively, because the courts have power.

With Amendments.

The bills incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Band, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of East Birminghom, and Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh, were reported with amendments imposing the personal liability clause, restricting them in the amount they may borrow, and limiting them in holding real estate.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ANDERSON—Securing married women seperate earnings; supplement for the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad to mortgage the road to extend building; supplement to the act for grading Wiley avenue, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. DILL—Relative to executors and administrators, which extends the act of 1834 to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

By Mr. WEAKLEY—Supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to testify, extending the same to executors and administrators.

Resolutions Introduced.

Mr. SILL introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report by Thursday next on the bill for refitting the halls of the House and Senate. Adopted.

By Mr. BILLINGFELT—A resolution instructing the Judiciary General Committee to inquire and report whether if the charges against the Eclectic Medical College and Philadelphia University of Medicine are true, they work a forfeiture of their charters, or whether it is a matter for the courts. Adopted.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM the bill relating to unclaimed deposits was postponed.

The Butler Oil and Pipe Company bill passed to a third reading.

The bill athorizing the State Superintendent to appoint three trustees on behalf of the State in the State Normal Schoal Boards—was supported by Messrs. ANDERSON and WHITE, and passed.

Mr. WHITE called up the supplement, increasing the Supreme Court Judges to seven, and authorizing their election by cumulative voting.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment reducing the number to six.

Mr. WALLACE moved a postponement of the bill and its printing. Carried.

The Druggists.

Mr. WHITE called up the bill establishing a State board of two persons, for the examination and licensing of druggists, to be appointed by the Governor, the license fee to be thirty dollars.

The bill was treated with some levity by Messrs. MUMMA, STRANG and BILLINGFELT.

Mr. ANDERSON jocosely moved an amendment providing one aliopathic and one homepathic member of the board, which was further amended by Mr. STRANG, providing for such board in each county.

Gray Sworn In.

Pending the discussion, the returns of elections in the Fourth district of Philadelphia were announced as 12,312 for Gray, and 11,421 for McClure, and Gray was immediately sworn in by order of the Speaker.

The Druggists' bill was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GRAY received the congratulations of the Republican Senators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Taylor of Allegheny, and Meek of Centre counties, were appointed additional members of the Rothermel Picture Committee.

Passed

The following House public bills were passed.

Authorizing the assignors of insurance policies to sue in their own name.

Regulating the executon and transfer of notes given for patent rights by requiring the writing or printing thereon of the words, "Given for a patent." under penalty of misdemeanor and fine, and imprisonment.

Depositories of the State Funds.

Also the Treasury bill requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to notify annually, commencing in 1873, by circular, all State and National Banks that on the second Monday of April they will open in the presence of the Governor the proposals for becoming depositories of State funds, bidders at the highest rate of interest to be chosen, who shall report monthly and never hold more than half the amount of their bonds, the State Treasurer, to report monthly to the Auditor General.

The bill was favored warmly by Messrs. WHITE, COOPER and others, and opposed by Messrs. ELLIOTT, LAMON and others.

It passed by 62 to 30. S.

Special to THE POST

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 2.—Mr. DAVIS (Berks) was made Chairman of the Corporation Committee, Mr. Anderson withdrawing.

Mr. ANDERSON called up and had passed the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad bill.

Ostracising the McClurites.

The lobbies were crowded to hear the result of the final organization of the Senate, the Republican Senators being unusually reticent as to the action taken. They were understood to have taken action in the event of McClure contesting Gray's seat.

The following Republican caucus nominations were elected to various offices:

Assistant Clerks—J. B. McAFee and T. B. Cochran. This arrangement cut out Mr. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, who had been the regular caucus nominee until the election in the Fourth District.

Transcribers—J. Ross, David Lane, A. K. Warfel, L. W. Tickson, C. K. Sartwell and S. Curwin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—James Hall.

Assistants—Howell Jones and Joseph Olmstead.

Doorkeeper—Capt. John K. Swartz.

Assistants—R. P. McCail and Wm. Hargold.

Librarian—Sullivan Child.

Postmaster—Abraham Lutz.

Messenger—T. B. Monks.

Assistants—W. W. Heep and William Bales.

Superintendent—N. L. Sherwood, with six pasters and folders and one doorkeeper of the rotunda.

The Democrats made an effort to have Jacob Hyers substituted for Librarian and failed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Newspaper Gabble.

LONDON, February 3.—The leading journals criticise the American case before the Geneva arbitrators with severity, and urge that the Government declare its opinion in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

Thanksgiving.

LONDON, February 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's.

Trouble over Alabama Arbitration.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, February 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counseled the cabinet that England must recede immediately from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war. The council is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

[By Associated Press.]

The *Times* declares that England must give immediate notice to the Geneva arbitrators and the American government, should such action not have been taken already, that if the American case is reformed, arbitration may be concluded rapidly.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America, and that British representatives are not received in a friendly manner.

Waiting for the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—It is said, in official circles, that the Government has no information which excites a fear that the Geneva arbitration will fail in its object, notwithstanding the recent comments of the London press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal, and that attention is called to the fact that in commissioning British High Commissioners, Queen Victoria pledged *her royal word* that whatever things should be transacted and concluded by her High Commissioners should be agreed to, would be acknowledged and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer, either in whole or in part, any person whomsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as lay in her power.

It Won't Take.

LONDON, February 4.—The *Observer* today, states that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington, withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before Geneva Board, if the liability of England for *indirect* damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly (?) terms and gives expression to the earnest desire on the part of her Majesty's (!) Government to carry out all provisions of the treaty of Washington.

FRANCE.

Victor Hugo on National Politics—Curious Ideas but Noteworthy.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The *World's* special says: Thiers is a meaner spirit than Louis Napoleon. Those who call him a great statesman know as little of the man as they do of French history. It (?) is a *little* man, and a *little mind*, incapable of learning anything from the experience of the past, incapable of conceiving a liberal plan for the future. His name will go down to posterity gored with the blood of the misled men that he massacred in the streets of Paris. Tens of thousands fell under his Chassepots. Napoleon *Le' Petit* has been surpassed by Thiers *Le' Tres Petit*. If another Chamber were th be elected to-morrow, Thiers' power would crumble into the dust. His home policy is to hold the sword of State by the handle and give the blade to the people. His foreign policy is to humor Bismarck by acceding to all his requests, and delaying measures like that of compulsory military service, which might enable us to lift up our heads again. In His conceit He may think it the first duty of every good patriot to keep Thiers in office; but whether He be sincere or not, His government is based on corruption. And let it call itself *provisional*, republican or monarchical, its fall is certain, God grant that I may be a false prophet but as sure as the sun will set to-day, so sure am I that *military tyranny* will again be inflicted on my *pauvre patrie*.

When it becomes a question of conspiring and underhand dealing there is but one party who has any chance in such infamy. The Bonapartists must have it all their own way. The Duc DeChambord is an *anachronism*. The Fleur De Lys would never flourish in modern French soil. The Duke D'Aumale is a valiant soldier in the Republican army, but he has as little chance of the crown as he has of being President of a Republic, and supposing either to be probable, he is not the man to have any influence over the destines of France. There is but one man at present in France, for whom I would vote were the Presidency vacant. That man is Gambetta (!) He is a great and true(!) citizen. He has proved himself a practician as well as a theorist. His ideas are moderate (!) and at the same time they are inflexible.

Malcontent Legislators

PARIS, February 3.—The adverse vote in the Assembly yesterday on the motion for a return to Paris, causes great disappointment. Leon, it is said, threatens to resign the Prefecture of the Seine in consequence. It is probable that Casimer Perrier will insist on withdrawing from the Ministry.

The Orleanists—Thiers.

PARIS, February 4.—The Duke D'Aumale and Prince De Joinville in a communication to the *Official Journal* states that if they had been present in the Assembly on Friday, they would have voted in favor of a return of the Assembly and Government to Paris.

It is stated that Thiers has induced Casimier Perriere to wait until Monday befor resigning from the Ministry.

PHILADELPHIA, February [illegible]ding to-—The small pox deaths of the week day were 158, a decrease [illegible]

THE LEHIGH VALLEY HORROR.

Particulars of the Disaster—A Scene of Suffering and Anguish—Names of the Killed and Injured.

SCRANTON, February 2.—Shortly after the removal of the bodies to the Mansion House, three others died, one being a female school teacher. The accident was from a broken rail caused by frost. The engine and the two first passenger cars went over it safely, but the next car breaking the coupling and precipitating down a steep embankment, dragged the next car after it. All the passengers but two were more or less injured. The company did everything it could for the comfort of the passengers after the accident. This is the first instance of life lost on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The anguish and dismay of the passengers who tumbled down the embankment, was most fearful. The engineer, fireman and two or three others came to the rescue of the suffering. The first body drawn out from the fore part of the car was a colored gentleman whose features were almost destroyed, his face and forehead being all crushed up; though yet warm, he was quite dead. The feet of a colored woman were next seen extending from beneath the part of the car that was still burning, and in a few seconds the broken and charred timber was removed, and the dead body of a full grown person was exposed. Near this body was that of another colored female, daughter of the first mentioned, who was about thirteen years of age. In addition to the young girl the colored woman had also an infant, which she was carrying in her arms when she entered the train, and search was at once instituted for it. Around on the opposite side of the car, about eight feet off, the little creature was found with its body curled up, crying out lustily for its dead mother. The child had received no injuries of any moment. While several of the crowd were engaged with the child, the dead bodies of two ladies were drawn out, both well dressed, of apparently respectable birth, but greatly disfigured about the head and neck by the severity of the wounds that had caused their death; five dead bodies, stretched side by side on the snow, and each being seen soaking in the blood that was flowing from the open gashes and horrible bruises, a wild and indescribable picture was presented.

The following are the names of the passengers killed by the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad: Julius Smith, Mrs. Proctorius, wife of Professor Proctorius, of Wilkesbarre, Pa; Miss Miller, and Wm. Stills, wife and daughter, of Reading, Pa.

The following is the list of the wounded: Hon, E. L. Dana, Sheriff Whitaker, Miss Troxell, Miss Spayd, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., George Braden and a man named Wolf, of White Haven, John Cox, of Bethlehem, Conductor Seigfried, and a brakeman, name unknown, Miss Troxell, Wolf, Cox, and the conductor are considered seriously injured.

The additional names of persons injured of whom four, whose names were not reported, have since died, are as follows: J. H. Mellon, Towanda; John Lally, Pittston; Mrs. Montague, Brooklyn; Luther Woodward, Wilkesbarre; Kate Nearcast, Mahoning City; Jane Kilpatrick, York; Mr. H. Revel, Philadelphia; J. Yonker, breakman, Philadelphia; Abel Kelsey, Hickory Run; Charles Simmons, engineer, Pittsburgh; R. H. Geclick, Hickory Run; Aaron Whittaker, White Haven; Noah C. Mitterman, Bethlehem; Seigfroid, conductor, Easton.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

Filthy Lucre as a Religious Element—The "Laborer in the Vineyard of the Lord" Without Hire—The Progress of Unbelief—Doings of the God-in-the-Constitution Convention Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—In the Religious Amendment Convention here yesterday, Mr. McCallister introduced the subject of the necessity of money.

Prof. Milligan said that it would be cowardly to turn back now, but a forward movement required money.

The sum of $750 was collected.

Pending the collection, Rev. Chauncey Barnes, of Athens, Ohio, took the stand, and was proceeding to show by chart the principles that belong to the practical government of Christ. One of the peculiarities of this was that the preachers should have no salaries.

He was called to order.

Professor Smith said his chart was an absurdity.

Mr. Barnes hoped that the spirit of prejudice would be cast out of the Convention. He was speaking what God had moved him to do. [Rev. Barnes has built a Spiritualistic temple in Athens county.—REP.] If the spirit of God, which moved this man in Athens county, would move the hearts of the persons present, the contributions would be more liberal.

A voice—What church do you belong to?

Mr. Barnes—I don't belong to any of earthly man-given governments. I believe in the government of the Lord Jesus Christ. I want you to understand I am talking against the spirit of prejudice.

The chairman called him to order.

A scene of disorder prevailed—cries of "Stop him!" "Put him out!" When quiet was restored, Mr. Barnes said that he had been excited, and as Paul said, "had been caught up;" he would now come down. [Laughter.]

Advance of Infidelity.

An extract from papers prepared by Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, New York, on the impossibility of State neutrality in morals and religion, were read. The State may be defended as the power claiming and exercising supreme jurisdiction over a certain portion of the earth. It acknowledges no superior unless it be God. It assumes to determine public good and claims the prerogative of sovereignty. It controls the person, defines crime, makes unlimited use of force, banishes, imprisons and puts to death.

It must regulate the social relation, may raise or elevate the family, may favor beastly communion, instead of the institution that God has appointed as the conservative, beyond all others, of human virtue. The State must of necessity be for or against religion and Christianity. Irreligion would not allow neutrality. The logic of even the last thirty years has shown that *the assaults of unbelief are assuming monstrous forms. Unbelief assails the very being of God*—in any sense his moral or religious statutes.

The paper was long, but [illegible] well received.

The convention closed its session tonight.

SALT LAKE, [illegible]ruary 4. Minister De Long, with [illegible]apanese embassy, arrived [illegible]rning, escorted from Ogden here this [illegible]egation of the city authorities by [illegible] by Mayor Wells. They came [illegible] special train through and took quarters at the Townsend House which [illegible] the thronged ever since by the [illegible] Minister and the public. [illegible] De Long disappointment is expressed [illegible] East. in finding it impossible [illegible]

RAILROAD MURDER.

ALTON, ILL., February 7.—A passenger train going to St. Louis on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, which was due at Alton Junction at 6:10 this morning, when about three-fourths of a mile below Upper Alton station collided with a freight train going north. The baggage car and first coach telescoped and then almost instantly took fire. The scene that ensued was

Most Appalling.

The unfortunates were most of them between the car seats, and egress from the car was nearly impossible. The flames enveloped the doomed cars almost instantly, and the terrified passengers were eft to be slowly roasted alive.

Up to eleven o'clock A. M. the charred and blackened remains of four victims of this fearful accident had been recovered, and were lying on the snow awaiting the coroner's inquest.

The Names of the Killed,

as far as known, are as follows: Joseph Twilsin and Mrs. Reuben Raines. The two other bodies, which up to this time have been found, have not been identified. These four passengers were burned.

The Wounded

were Reuben Raines, badly cut on the head and body; Isaac Barnhardt, badly burned and head cut; August Wauhe, late of Rock Island, ankle broken; M. Cannon, leg broken; Frederick Bugbe, of St Louis, badly burned; Mirs Bugbe, of St. Louis, bruised; Franklin Graves, bruised; Karl Faas, severely bruised; a train boy was severely injured, besides five others slightly wounded, making altogether four killed and thirteen wounded.

The working party is still at work on the ruins and more casualties may be reported. The freight train was

Behind Time

and should have side-tracked at the junction, but instead of doing so, it kept straight on.

The conductor of the freight train umped off when the trains collided and sought safety in flight. His name is Baker. It is also said his engineer and fireman followed his example, but this lacks confirmation.

The Whole Responsibility

of this terrible affair rests upon the shoulders of Baker, as Mr. Fitzgerald, conductor of the passenger train, was running on time and it is supposed that he would pass the freight train at the junction.

When the collison occured Mr. Raines, with his wife and child, were sitting together on one seat, the child between its parents. The force of the collision was such that their seats were jammed together and these unfortunates were caught in the wreck. Mr. Raines finally succeeded in extricating himself, although terribly burned. Mr. Graves

Tried His Utmost to Rescue

Mrs. Raines, and almost tore her clothes off n his efforts, but in vain. Seeing that his exertions to save her would be unsuccessful, he tried to save the child, and succeeded in doing so, although at great qersonal risk.

The wounded were all conveyed as soon as possible to Brighton, where they are now being cared for. The bodies of the dead have been brought to Alton, and to-morrow an inquest will be held and all the facts in the case elicited.

Distressing.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—A passenger who was on the train that collided near Alton this morning says that one man, name unknown, was caught in the timber of a car by the foot only, but all efforts to release him were futile. An ax was sent for at his request to cut his foot off, but before it arrived the flames reached him and he was burned to death.

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TALL SWEARING.

How Louisiana Officials Value an Oath.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Before the Congressional Committee, T. J. Herron and Postmaster Lowell testified today. Herron at first declined to give an explanation regarding the check drawn by him for an amount varying from $300 to $3,500, which had been traced to members of the Legislature by the testimony of other witnesses. He said they were not given to members of the Legislature or State officials except the $1,000 check, which he loaned Mr. Young.

He subsequently stated that a portion of the $1,000 check was given to defray the funeral expenses of Walter Wheyland, the check being dated prior to the death of Wheyland.

The Committee desired to know if he, (Herron,) had drawn it the day before in anticipation of that event. Herron could neither remember the date of the check nor the date of Wheyland's death.

Tht Committee expect to conclude their labors to-morrow.

[NOTE—The above is given to show how Louisana officials swear. Herron is Secretary of State.—REP.]

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SENATOR DAVIS.

Attacked With Dangerous Sickness—His Condition Since.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Garrett Davis, after having partaken breakfast, yesterday, was attacked with sickness, and pains in the head and stomach. He has ever since been lying in a semi-comatose state. He is very weak from nervous prostration. Visitors generally are excluded from his chamber. His physician says if he can produce a reaction within the next twenty-four hours he shall have hope of his patient's recovery.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The condition of Senator Garrett Davis has improved since last night.

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OBITUARY.

Demise of Archbishop Spalding.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Martin John Spalding, Primate of the Catholic church in the United States, and Archbishop f this diocese, after a protracted illness, died this afternoon at five o'clock at the archiepiscopal residence. The funeral will take place on Monday (?) at ten o'clock. Deceased was in his sixty-second year at the time of his death.

◆

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temp[illegible] ring worm, [illegible]it rheum and other cutane[illegible] affections [illegible]ed and the skin made soft [illegible] smooth, C[illegible]ng the *Juniper Tar Soap*, [illegible] [illegible], Hazard & Co., New York. [illegible] by other [illegible]venient and easily applied than the gre[illegible]dies, avoiding the trouble of [illegible]pound now in use,

H[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil is [illegible] Caswell's [illegible]t.

"WILL IT PAY?"

GOUGH'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.

Library Hall Packed — Homely Truths — Stubborn Facts—Fervant Rhitoric.

A large and fashionable audience filled Library Hall to overflowing, to hear Gough discuss that intensely interesting conundrum "Will it Pay?" There are a great many things that don't pay,—such as paying taxes and some other kindred amusements we might mention. But it pays to be a councilman the popular opinion to the contrary—it pays to own "nearly two acres" of land, and sell it for twenty thousand dollars—it pays to be a detective, or used to—it pays to strike oil—it pays to lecture at $200 a night. But Mr. Gough steers clear of these loeal trifles and propounds the conundrum in bold, philanthrophic, if not a philosophic spirit.

With Mr. Gough it is the great problem of life. It pays to be cheerful and contented, but it doesn't pay to borrow trouble. It pays to look out for No.1. (We believe that's what ails Grant and Tweed.) It pays to have money, but gold cannot buy love, reclaim a dishonered name, or procure a good wife. It pays to be liberal, and it does not pay to be quarrellsome. Civility pays, good humor pays. Little things are the important items of life. There are plenty of men who will march about with a band of music and proclaim their intentions, who would scorn a little charity or kindness, the memory of which often remains indelibly imprinted on the heart of the recipient. The lecturer indulged in this vein at considerable length, and to the great delight of the audience. The substance of the lecturer's remarks are that it pays to be just, kind, merciful, sober, industrious, charitable and honest, and that drunkenness, dishonesty, extravagance, illiberality, and wickenness do not pay. The different points of the lecture abundantly illustrated with facts and fancies gleaned from history and observation. After dwelling on the "will it pay" part at considerable length, he relieved the audience by a picturesque description, drawn in rainbow colors, of an overland trip to California, and a visit to the wonders of Yosemite Valley. This "Yosemite" business is all good enough in its way, but it is slightly overdone, and lecturers who desire to keep their reputation for originality intact, will have to seek a fresher field for the display of their descriptive and rhetorical powers.

The lecturer's reference to the evils of intemperance were vivid, well-timed and well received. Gough kept his audience for nearly two hours attentive listeners to his fervent rhetoric, picturesque descriptions and pungent statements, and concluded amid a storm of applause.

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DEAD-HEADS COMING TO GRIEF.

Grant's "Mug" Taken.

By a special dispatch, received last evening, we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in accordance with the principle laid down of photographing "dead-beads," had Gen. Grant's "mug" struck off on the reverse side of the following pass:

> No. 23—NOT TRANSFERABLE.
>
> OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
>
> Pass *U. S. Grant*,
>
> Over Pennsylvania Central Railroad until Jan. 1st, 1873.
>
> J. EDGAR THOMSON.
>
> ☞ This Pass is to be taken up if used by any other than the above.

Grant is thus enabled to travel Scott-free over the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the Dent family, Babcock, Leet, and the "Mess" will have to pay their footing or foot it on the overland route. This proceeding was found absolutely necessary in order to prevent the Grant family, which, like Brigham Young's, is unpleasantly numerous, from "dead-heading" in the future over the lines of the "Big Monopoly"

Grant can smoke cigars smuggled *via* Key West, and drink Green Seal stolen from the "general order stores," but as to running the whole "mess" on free pasteboard over the Pennsylvania Central "the jig is up."

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Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending February 4th, 1872:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 2; accident by burn, 2; apoplexy, 1; apoplexy of the lungs, 1; softening of the brain, 1; cancer of pancreas, 2r consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; dentition, 1; diabetes, 1; fatty degenerative liver, 1; heart disease, 1; diptheria, 2; typhoid fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; inflammation of the brain, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 3; inflammation of the lungs, typhoid, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; inflammation of the womb, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; small pox, 8; thrush, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 4.

Males, 27; Females, 25; White, 48; Colored, 2; total, 52.

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THE charter of the Allegheny County Agricultural society, originally granted for twenty years expires during 1872, and already some of the more energetic of those interested have taken steps toward its reorganization on a firmer foundation. We understand that Judge Park has prepared a bill for this purpose and will send it to Harrisburg this week for the legislature to take action on. He has been for many years closely identified with the society, and probably knows as well as any man in the county the peculiar needs which it requires to make its future successful. The proposed enactment provides for the issue of 4,000 shares of stock at the par value of $25 each, and the net profits each year are not to exceed $25,000.

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In This Age of Scepticism,

Facts are required to inspire confidence in the minds of the people; but, with good endorsers, they are willing to test any article claiming extraordinary merit. The proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer offer the following indorsement of the merits claimed by them for their preparation, by the Pittsburgh, Pa., "Christian Advocate;" viz., "The public have so often been deceived by the use of worthless preparations for the hair, that an article of this kind, to gain their favor and secure their patronage, must possess *real merit*. We are glad to assure our readers that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is meeting with the success which reliance so justly deserve; and we have that in evidence, that it will perform all hair to its [illegible] [illegible]al color, and, as a permanent dressing, is unsurpassed. d&w:lt

"SHOVING THE QUEER."

A Wilkesbarre Counterfeiter Bagged.

Yesterday morning United States Deputy Marshals Stegmair and Liem arrived in this city from Wilkesbarre, having in custody a man named Gottleib George, whom they assigned to our jail to await trial at the present term of the U. S. District Court. Gottleib was arrested some seven or eight months ago, near Wilkesbarre, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and he was sent te our jail by U. S. Commissioner Hahn to await trial. Bail was afterward entered for his appearance, and he was released. Recently his bail was thrown up, when he was rearrested and taken to Wilkesbarre, whence he was sent here yesterday morning for trial.

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Fayette County Claims the Largest Hog.

A gentlemen writing from Masontown, Fayette county, says:

I notice in THE POST that the champion hog, net weight, was 616 lbs. Now we can beat that. Mr. Amon Helmick who lives near this place, raised a hog two years old, that weighed net 652½ lbs. A number of persons witnessed the weighing and this can be relied upon as correct.

652½ is the largest we have yet heard of this season and if General GRANT had not already been dubbed "the national hog" we should certainly apply that term to the Fayette county animal.

◆

My Friend,

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive grave by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung disease it has never been equaled. Sold by Druggists. w&s. 569.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s, 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	107⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Road	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

REMARKS—Winter is still in the ascendant, and there is little prospect that its reign will expire before the end of the present month, if then. All our rivers, as is well known, are ice-bound; and as the weather gives indications of again becoming cold and freezing there is no telling when there will be a break-up as there is no positive information as to whether the ground-hog saw his shadow or not. If he did, then the belief is that there will be six long weeks of cold weather, which carries us into the middle of March. Yet we have but little faith in the ground-hog story. As a general thing the markets are ample at present, and are being largely replenished for the incoming spring trade. Prices are marked as low as the state of the trade will permit, and a large trade is expected.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	630
Wheat, sks	256
Rye, sacks	394
Butter, pks	44
Bacon, tcs	22
Corn, sks	1,016
Barley, sks	175
Oats, sks	1,640
Bacon, pcs	1,778
Apples, bbls	274

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

HAY—The market was dull but no lower; the uncertainty in regard to the resumption of navigation has unsettled prices; small sales were made at $24a26 00 per ton.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no material change; buyers are evidently inclined to purchase sparingly; coffees, sugars, molasses and teas remain as last noted; the current rates were:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26c; prime, 25c; good, 24c; fair, 23a23½c; Java, 28a30c; Laguayra, 25a26c; Mocha, 45c. Roasted coffee, pure, 28c; lower grades, 35a26.

SUGARS—Refined — Standard hards, 13¼c. A, 12¼c; B, 12¼c; Ex. C, 12@c; C. yellow, 12¼c. Porto Rico sugars—Choice, 11c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; Demarara, 1111½a12c. New Orleans—Fair, 10c; good, 10½c; prime, 11c; choice, 11½c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65c; white honey, 65c; Lovering's, 60c; Durant's, 65c; sugar drips, 75c; Brune's, 65c; other grades, 48a60c. New Orleans molasses, old, 50c; new, 62c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½c; good, 8¼c; fair, 8½c; Rangoon, 8c; Patna, 8½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 24c; allspice, 18c; Cassia, 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs, $1 40.

ASHES—The market remains steady with a fair trade demand; the current rates were soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4½a4¾c; nitrate soda 5c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales were reported in a regular way as follows; common to fair 50a55c; choice 60a65c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off, still there has been no advance in prices, the stock in the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes; we quote as follows: Common to fair $3a3 50; prime to choice $4a4 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; we can report sales in a regular way at 75a85c per bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS — The market was steady with a good trade demand; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

POULTRY—In moderate demand; we can report sales of chickens dressed at 13a 14c; ducks 15a16c; turkeys 16a18c per pound.

BUTTER—The market remains steady with a good trade demand, and we can report a fair amount of receipts and sales at the following: Prime to choice roll suitable for table use 25a28c; medium and common qualities are dull and hard to find purchasers for.

BROOM CORN—Dull and prices too unsettled to quote.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Season over; market dull at 4c per lb.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand, with sales in a regular way at $2 00a2 50.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. The asking rates per car load in lots of standard brands are 21c per gallon; from stores at 23a24c.

CHEESE — The market was steady with a good local demand; sales of Goshen at 16½a17c; factory 15½a16c; dairy 13½a14c per lb.

CIDER—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales regular at $5a8a10 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied, with sales at $1 50 per cwt. and 80c per bushel.

CANDLES—We can report sales of mould at 12c; star 21c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Market well supplied. We note sales of eastern cultivated at $13 00a16 00 per bu; sackets $17 00.

CANNED ARTICLES—Market well supplied. We quote sales of peaches at $6 00a6 50 per can; tomatoes $4 25a4 50; corn, Winslow's, $5 25a5 50 per can.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $6 00 per can.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling in a regular way at 8a8½c per lb.

EGGS—Dull, the supply being fully up with the demand. We note sales of fresh ones at 28a30c per lb.

FRUITS—Generally speaking dull, without any alteration in prices. We note sales in a regular way as follows: peaches, halves 10a10½c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a9½c; peeled 15a20c per lb, apples, common to fair, 6½a7½c; prime to choice 8a8½c; blackberries 13a15c; pitted cherries 28a30c; unpitted 6a8c per lb.

FLOUR—The market remains steady with a good trade demand; so far as relates to prices we have no change to report; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the local trade; the current rates were: Fair to good spring extras $7 25a 7 50; choice Minnesota bakers' $7 75; good to prime No 1 winter wheat $7 50a7 75 per barrel.

GRAIN—We have nothing very important for our readers; wheat is held firmly and sells readily; red $1 50a1 55; amber $1 55; white $1 55a1 57; the mills are fairly supplied. Oats steady; dealers report a fair business doing at, mixed lots 50a51c; from store 53a55c. Corn quiet with unchanged prices; we note sales on the track at 60c; from store 64a64c. Rye quiet; holders ask 93a95c per bushel. Barley—the demand is improving; holders ask 75a80c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

REMARKS—The oil men report the market here in a very demoralized condition; in fact, they say there is nothing doin This, however, has been the situation for some time, and an improvement would, no doubt, be very acceptable.

CRUDE.

We were unable to obtain quotations. Dealers for reasons, no doubt satisfactory to themselves, refuse to give the necessary information. Parker's quoted at $3 70 per bbl for spot, and Foster's at $4 82½ per bbl, for the same delivery; for quotations in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market dull and prices are very uncertain; we quote as follows:

Spot	21½c
February	22c
March	22⅜c
April	23c

The above are the prices asked for refined delivered in the East.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—The *Courier* says: The market on the Upper Creek, to-day, was firm but dull and unchanged. The following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1,000	bbls spot	3 80
1,000	" regular	3 80
300	" Church Run, spot	3 81½
2,000	" b. o. 1st 3 mo	4 05
2,000	" b. o. 1st 3 mo	4 10
2,000	" b. o. 1st 3 mo	4 07½
2,000	" b. o. 1st 3 mo	4 05
2,000	" b. o. 1st 6 mo	4 40

LOWER CREEK.

800	" spot	4 00

NEW YORK, February 7.—Closing of the market of the 6th; oil was dull and quotations unsettled with the sale of a cargo of 3,500 bbls at 22½c; crude 12¾; refined 22½c. Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and prices nominal; refined 22c; sales of 3,000 bbls on private terms cases 28a28½c.

OIL CITY, February 7.—Market weak and declining; ordinary on Lower Road held at $3 95; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 15a4 17½.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—The market was dull, spot $3 80; sellers' option, 1st quarter $3 80a3 82½.

ROUSEVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet and steady 3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 7.—The market is unchanged and dull at $4 05.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Market dull.

Standard white	22c
Cases	27½c
Crude in bulk	12c
March	22¾c
February	22c

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGA POST,
MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 30 cars, or 575 head. In addition to these, Orr & Williams had 19 head, Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 25, and F. Krause 31 from East Liberty, which, with some scattering droves from the surrounding country, made about 675 head of cattle on sale this morning. The supply was considerably less than the offerings of last week, and the average quality a great deal better. The cattle from Chicago were of much better grades than has been ooming from there lately. The market this morning opened up slow and continued so for some time, buyers being later than usual in putting in an appearance. Drovers expected the market would be an active one; as the supply of cattle on sale was not large, in a measure their hopes were disappointed, as a good many of the buyers had a supply of cattle on hand, and were not very anxious to purchase. Sellers held cattle at prices from ¼ to ½c higher than last week, and the buyers were unwilling to pay any advance. The market continued slow, until the close, with prices a shade higher than last week. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of cattle on sale was small, there were several lots left over unsold.

STOCKERS.

The number of stockers on sale this morning was small. There was a fair attendance of farmers, and dealers from the country, with a view to purchasing. The transactions were necessarily limited and the prices about the same as ruled last week.

BULLS.

The supply of bulls on sale this morning was fair. The demand was not very heavy and buyers were inclined to purchase at low figures. Sales were made of all the offerings at prices running from $4 00 to $4 75, according to the qality condition, &c.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale was small. The demand for milkers continues light, though the feeling has improved somewhat, and dealers are more hopeful of the future. Sales range from $35 00 to $60 00.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale was a little larger than for some time past. An eastern dealer made his appearance at the yards this morning and purchased a few for shipment east. The quality did not suit, and after purchasing about 100 head, sent them to East Liberty. The market ruled moderately active, at prices pretty much the same as last week.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs is lighter than for some time past. The market was but moderately active, owing to the fact that prices were a little higher. Dealers the last week have had to pay higher prices at East Liberty for their stock, and were compelled to make a corresponding advance here. Buyers objected to paying any higher figures, and with this feeling the transactions were not so large as they otherwise would have been.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY Feb. 3, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for the week have been rather light, of those intended for sale here, and fair of through stock for Eastern markets. During the first part of the week, under the influence of light receipts and a good demand, sellers succeeded in advancing prices at least ½c, though at the advance the market was but moderately active, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices. Toward the close of the market, with a decreased demand, (most of the buyers having gone East after making light purchases,) the market declined a full ½c. Some few loads of cattle remain unsold, part of which go to Allegheny for retail. The following are the current rates for the different grades, as bought and sold here: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 00a6 25; prime, 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. $4 50a5 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 75a4 25 per 100 lbs.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs for the week have been light with the demand for all grades exceeding the supply. The market has ruled active during the entire week. Each day there was an advance over the prices of the one previous, until to-day, when Philadelphia was advanced from 10 to 15c, and Yorkers went back about 10c. per hundred lbs. Prime Philadelphia lots are selling from $5 40 to 5 50 with a fair demand ruling and the supply a little short, Yorkers are not quite so brisk as on preceding days of the week, and the market on this grade was slower with a diminished demand at prices 10c. lower. The offerings of hogs for the week have been short of the supply and the advance was owing principally to this fact. If the run during the coming week is heavy a decline in the market will undoubtedly occur. The following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $5 25 to 5 40; good to prime Philadelphia $5 00 to 5 10; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 90 to 5 00; rough to common $4 90 to 5 00.

SHEEP.

Since our last report there has been no quotable change in the market. Prices remain firm and steady, with a good demand ruling. The best grades of stock sell readiest, and are most wanted. So far as we could learn, everything was cleaned up, and nothing unsold. The following are the rates current for the different kinds.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$7 25a7 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	6 25a6 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25a6 00
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 75a5 25
Foot rot and scalawags, ꝑ head.	1 75a2 50

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Gold firm at 110⅛.

Loans were at from flat to 7 per cent. gold for carrying.

Clearings 38,500,000.

Governments dull and heavy, and have declined from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

A London dispatch after the closing of business reports United States bonds a fraction lower.

The stock market was generally dull, and devoid of any special feature.

Money was easy at 5a6 per cent.

State bonds were steady.

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Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 22½a22¾. Flour firm; family $7 20a7 35. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 55a1 57. Corn dull and lower; car 46c. Rye scarce and firm at 90a92c. Oats firm at 40a40c. Barley steady at 70a80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Provisions dull but firmly held; pork held at $13 25; bulk meats 5½a6½a 6¾c; bacon 6½a7⅝a7⅝c. Lard 9a9½c; no sales. Whisky 87c.

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Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour dull; Wisconsin $7 00a7 50; Minnesota $7 75a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat dull; State and Western red $1 57a1 58. Rye held at 92c. Corn less active; new year 67a69c; mixed Western 70c. Oats active; white 55a56c; mixed 53c. Barley 80c. Provisions less active; mess pork $14 25a14 50. Lard 9¼a9½c. Crude petroleum 16½c; refined 22c. Whisky 95c.

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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.— Bagging firm at 13½a14½c for round lots. Cotton firm; middling, 22⅜c. Flour unchanged; extra family, $6 50a6 75. Grain firm and unchanged in price. Provisions very firm and in active demand. Mess pork, $13 75 in round lots. Bacon and bulk meats, and ham and lard, unchanged. Whisky quiet at 87c.

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Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 7.— Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white Michigan $1 56a1 56½; amber Michigan $1 [illegible]. Corn dull and a shade lower, high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46⅛a 46½c; closed at 46c; yellow 47½c. Oats dull; No. 3 40½c. Hogs steady at $5 25.

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Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 $1 25½; No. 2 $1 23½. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 32½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 73c. Barley nominal; No. 2 fall 60c. Hogs firm at $4 20a4 30. Mess pork firm at $12 25.

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Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 7.—Wheat very firm and inactive demand; Mo 1 red winter $1 15, No 2, $1 48a1 49 Corn firm and held at 52c; ear to arrive 49c. Oats dull at 44c. Refined petroleum steady at 20½c in car lots; 21a22c in small lots; crude quiet at $4 75.

MARRIED.

PHIPPS—SHAFFER on Tuesday evening, February 6th, by Rev. Samuel Laird, assisted by Rev. W. A. Passavant, at the residence of the brides parents. HENRY PHIPPS, JR., and ANNIE C. daughter of John Shaffer, Esq.

CHILDS—ZUG—On Thursday, February 1st, at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. John Scarborough, Rector, Mr. HARVEY CHILDS, JR., and Miss MARY ZUG, daughter of Christopher Zug, Esq.

O'LEARY—ULAM—On Thursday, February 1, 1872, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Rev. George S. Grace, Mr. TIMOTHY O'LEARY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss NELLIE A. ULAM, of Birmingham. No cards.

DIED.

FAGAN—On Saturday morning, at the residence of her son, at Leetonia, Ohio, Mrs. ELLEN FAGAN, relict of the late Thos. Fagan, of Birmingham, Pa., in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

McKINNELL — At Hammondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, February 7th, 1872, JAMES HALL McKINNELL, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

DeHAVEN—On Tuesday evening, February 6 1872, JANE BOYLE, wife of Harmon DeHaven in the 50th year of her age.

LITTLE—At his residence, Chartier's Creek, on Wednesday morning, 7th instant, JOHN LITTLE, JR., aged 55 years.

McFADEN—On Friday morning, February 2 1872, at 8 o'clock, JOHN D. McFADEN. The funeral will take place from his late residence,

WILLET—On Thursday, February 1st, WM. J. WILLET, in the 21st year of his age.

LYNN—On Thursday, February 1st, 1871, at half past three o'clock P. M., NORVAL, son of I. V. and F. A. Lynn, aged 2 years and 3 months.

CORBETT—On Friday morning February 2nd, JAMES CORBETT, in the 23d, year of his age.

MARSHALL—On Friday morning, February 2d, 1872, at one o'clock, ROBERT, son of Robert and Elizabeth Marshall, aged six months.

STEWART—On January 31, 1872, of diptheria, JENNIE H., daughter of John H. and Eliza Stewart.

ADAMS—At the residence of his father, Calvin Adams, on Sunday evening, February 4, 1872, WILL C. ADAMS, aged 26 years.

WEST—On Monday morning, February 5 1872, at 9½ o'clock, MATTHEW H. WEST, Sr. of Baldwin township, in his 73d year.

SMITH—At Mansfield, Pennsylvania, Monday, February 5th, at ten o'clock, A. M., W. D SMITH, aged 66 years and 7 months.

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealty seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this season of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostteter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generally periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the persevering use of the great remedy.

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It is the doubting man that falls, whether in sickness or in the other concerns or life. What man, or woman, or child, that could not have been cured of consumption or of any disease of the pulmonary organs by a timely application to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, containing as it does the best of expectorants and other medicines which will eliminate from the human system those morbid collections which clog and impede the proper working machinery of life?

Whilst Dr. Keyser does not claim for his Lung Cure that it will *always* cure without his personal services, he does claim for it that it has arrested thousands of cases of lung disease in their incipiency and cured thousands of others after all hopes had fled. It is surely worth the trial, and one trial will do more to convince those who are skeptical than hundreds of arguments. One dollar and fifty cents is a small matter when your lungs and thereby your life are threatened with danger. Sold at 167 Liberty street.

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